Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, February 17, 1819.

(Volume 30) (Number 1498.)

FOR
FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS
TO
PENANG,
The fast sailing Brig

COVELONG,
R. Starling Commander,
COPPER BOTTOMED,

WILL be ready to take in Cargo on the 20th Instant, and will positively Sail on or before the 10th of March next.

The above Vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For particulars please inquire at Messrs. ARATOON, and GREGORY APCAR'S Office.

Bombay, 17th February, 1819

જાહેર ખબર*

કી પીલુપીલાંગા જવાનું નોર

તા ઉતારૂ લેશે *

એડોલી બોટ ૧ નામે કોવલાંગ

કપતાન રાબરટ હશંટાલીગા મ

સે*અને તે બોટને તાંબાની ૪૨૨

૨ ફીચેલીછે*અને રાલમો ઘણી

શારીછે અને આઠ મહીનાની ૨

મી તારીખથી નોર નારવામાંડશ

*અને આવતા મહીનાની ૧૦

મી તારીખે ઉપાડશે*અને ઉ

ટમચે ઉતારૂને બેશવાની જગા

શારીછે*અને ઉબાળે જેકાંળ

છવુંહોતે મીશરીશ મરાનુન

ને ગરીગોરની માફીશમો પુ

આયેી માલુમ પડશે *

તા૦ ૧૭ મી ફેબરવારી

શને ૧૮૧૯ માંરેજી *

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
A CHOICE Assortment of Wine, Beer, and Spiritous Liquors both in Bottles and Wood, is now selling off
AT THE
GODOWNS
of
Lalla Fukira,
IN
Nesbit's Lane,
For ready Money
AS FOLLOWS, *per Doz*

undred Dozens
Hodgson's Pale
. . . . 8
Do. packed in
for sending to
s. 9
o. best Porter. 7

Some Dozens of superior
Hock 30
Do. Do. Brandy. . . 20
Some hundred Dozens of
Lisbon Wine. 12
Do. Do. Do. of Port. . 12
A few hundred Dozens of
India Market Madeira. . . 15
A few Pipes of Do. at Rs. 400 per Pipe.
Bombay, 27th January, 1819.

Advertisement.

Ferrar and Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow, Thursday, the 18th Instant,
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS
By order of the Executor, at the House of the late
Colonel Llewellin,
SITUATED NEAR THE ESPLANADE
ON THE BYCULLA ROAD.

THE whole of his Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Earthenware, a Square Pianoforte, by BROADWOOD, and Sons, a quantity of Wine, Beer, &c. &c. The sale will commence at 11 o'Clock precisely,
Bombay, 17th February, 1819.

Advertisement.

THE BRIG

to the operation
orders of the 23d August
1815.

Season of Appoint. Number. *Rank & Names of Corps, Date of Brevet Rank.*

LIEUTENANTS.

1804 1 Henry Pottinger, 7th R. N. I. 8th Jan. 1819.
— 2 William Black, - 11th Ditto,——ditto ——
— 3 T. Palin, - - - 5th Ditto,——ditto ——
— 4 P. Mackeson, 1st or Gr. Ditto,—ditto ——
— 5 J. T. Ellis, - - - 9th R. N. I.—ditto ——
— 6 J. S. Canning, - - 2d Ditto,——ditto ——
— 7 J.Crant, - - - 1st or Gr. Ditto,—ditto ——
— 8 J. W. Aitchison, 3d R. N. I.——ditto ——
— 9 W. Inglis, - - 1st or Gr. Ditto,—ditto ——
— 10 P. MacKeever, - - 3d R. N. I.—ditto ——

Surgeon John Armstrong, on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the field orders issued by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. on the 21st ultimo, appointing Serjeant Fieldman of the Detachment of Artillery to act as Park Serjeant, and Gunner Watts as Laboratory Man to the Store Department, as also the orders of 23d nominating Lieutenant Campbell of the 11th Regiment, doing duty with the 2d | 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Bazars to the Field Force under the Major General's Command,

The following Promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant George Llewellin.

Infantary.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Lewis, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Llewellin deceased,—Date of Rank, 2d February, 1819.

Senior Major J. Dyson, to be Lieut. Colonel vice Lewis promoted,—Do. Do. Do.

8th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain R. H. Hough to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. Napier to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Crew to be Captain Lieutenant in Succession to Dyson Promoted,—Do. Do. Do.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Burr to be Agent for Clothing, vice Llewellin deceased.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1819

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon David Craw to be Marine Surgon and Surgeon to the Native General Hospital in succesion to Armstrong proceeding to England, from the date of that Gentleman's embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having received intelligence of the success which has attended the measures adopted by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope with the Detachment under his Command in dispersing the gangs of Banditti which have lately infested the North Eastern districts of Guzerat, that he has reduced the refractory Villages to subjection, and reestablished the tranquillity of the Country, is pleased to express his approbation of the zeal and activity of that officer and the gallant conduct of the officers and men employed under his Command on this service.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec, to Govt.

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial held at Saugor, pursuant to a Warrant from His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, on Thursday the 17th day of Sept. 1818, and continued by adjournment to Monday the 12th of October 1818, for the trial of Lieut. J. C. Carne, of the Bengal Regt. of Artillery, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it,

President.—Brigadier James Dewar Lieut. Colonel Commanding 5th Brigade,

Officiating Depy. Judge Advocate,—Captain E. V. Dunsterville, Major of Brigade.

Interpreter.—Lieut. James Watkins, 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry.

Charge.—Lieut. J. C. Carne, of the Bengal Regt. of Artillery, accused of criminal and shameful breach of duty when in charge of the breaching Battery against the Fort of Satunwaree, on or about the 9th, 10th or 11th of June last.

1st.—For the bad practice of the Artillery under his Command whereby the defences of the face breached were not destroyed and the 18 Pounder shot passed over the Fort,

2d.—For irregularly and unwarrantably directing an excess of Liquor to be served to the Men on duty in the Battery leading to the intoxication of the Men, or disabling them from the proper performance of their duty,

3d.—For conduct disgracefully criminal in being in a state of intoxication, when on the duty of the breaching Battery,

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army,

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Presidency of Fort William 27th July, 1818.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief regrets that, while he confirms an acquittal in the fitness of which he entirely concurs, he should be obliged to notice the unwarrantable attempts at sarcasm and insinuation, in which Lieut. Carne indulged himself against the Officer performing the part of Depy. Judge Adv.; Among other improper animadversions Lieut. Carne has allowed himself to make the following charge. "The Judge "Advocate directed them (certain Soldiers) to "attend him privately some days prior to the "commencement of the present trial he then "questioned them in all ways, but finding they "could swear positively to my sobriety, and "that they did not answer his purpose, he has "attempted to prejudice the Court against "their Evidence, for reasons best known to "himself, had the Gentleman thought the Men "in question unworthy of belief why did he "ever attempt to get them to speak in support "of the prosecution."

Where the Deputy Judge Advocate has the task delegated to him of arranging a prosecution on grounds defined for him by higher authority, it is strictly his function to enquire what persons have knowledge of the facts in issue, and to what particulars, each of these individuals can bear testimony, so as that he may not unnecessarily waste the time of the Court by adducing Witnesses collected at random who may prove wholly incompetent to furnish any information. The Office of Deputy Judge Advocate, when the prosecution rests solely with it, must in it's nature be an invidious one.

Obligation should therefore be felt to Officers who without the advantage of permanent appointment will undertake it for the furtherance of justice to the accused as well as to the public. And it will always be incumbent on the Commander in Chief to protect them from forward misrepresentation. In the Record of the Proceedings to which the Commander in Chief now adverts, it is visible that the Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate conducted himself with great modesty, with perfect urbanity towards the Prisoner, and with very, equitable discrimination in his remarks on the relative weight of opposed evidence. An imputation of personal maligaity and insidious management advanced against an Officer who discharges this duty in such a tone must leave an unfavorable impression as to the Judgement of him who hazards it.

Lieutenant Carne is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

True Extract (Signed] C. J. DOYLE,
Lieut. Col. M. S

MADRAS.

Extract from G. O. by Government.
JANUARY 13, 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved that six Extra Battalions of Native Infantry shall be raised for the Service of this Presidency, is pleased to request that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will give the requisite orders for their immediate formation, according to the following strength.

Establishment of each Battalion, Consisting of Ten Companies.

1 Captain Commanding, 1 Subaltern-Adjutant, 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 10 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 50 Havildars, 50 Naigues, 20 Drums and Fifes, 900 Privates, 40 Recruit Boys, 30 Pensioned Boys, 10 Puckallies, 1 Vakeel, 2 Native Dressers, 2 Toties.

Non-Effective Staff.—1 Native Adjutant, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havidar, 1 Drill Naique, 1 Drum Major, 1 Fife Major, with the same Establishment of Artificers as is allowed to a Regular Battalion.

The Governor in Council further directs that these Extra Battalions shall be recruited in the undermentioned Divisions of the Army, the particular Stations at which they are to be formed being left to the selection of the Commander in Chief.

Centre Division of the Army,... One Battalion,
Northern Division of the Army,... Two Battalions,
Southern Division of the Army,.. One Battalion,
Mysore Division of the Army.... One Battalion,
Ceded Districts,..... One Battalion.

The Governor in Council has resolved that the Extra Battalions shall be armed, clothed and equipped in the same manner, as the Regular Battalions of this Establishment; and that the Commanding officers, to be hereafter named, shall draw the full Batta of their Regimental Rank, and receive an allowance from the profits arising from the off-reckonings of their respective Corps.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 14th January, 1819.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In obedience to the General Orders by Government of the 13th inst., His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the following measures be immediately adopted for the formation of the six Extra Battalions, ordered to be raised for the Service of this Presidency.

The 1st Battalion to be raised at Cuddapah.
" 2d ditto ditto at Trichinopoly.
" 3d ditto ditto at Vizinagrum.
" 4th ditto ditto at Vellore.
" 5th ditto ditto at Bangalore,
" 6th ditto ditto at Masulipatam.

The following Drafts to be immediately furnished to the Extra Battalions and are to be sent to join as expeditiously as possible. The Commander in Chief expects that Commanding Officers of Corps will select none but men of good cast and character, who are active, intelligent and well formed Soldiers, and not only well instructed in their respective duties but capable of instructing others.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 10th, Captain R. Ogilby, 1st 3d from Pallee.

Ditto, Ensign W. Cavaye, 1st 3d ditto.

8th, Lieut. Col. Kennedy, 1st 10th.

11th, Lieut. Hart, 5th.

Ditto, Cadet Otte, Artillery, from Penang.

12th, Ensign C. Massey, B. E. Regt. from Penang.

Ditto, Lieut. Cazelet, 6th Regt.

13th, Lieut. F. L. Doveton, 3d M. L. C. from Malwa.

14th, Ensign J. Sandwith, 2d 11th Regt. from Poonah.

Ditto, Lieut. H. P. Lawrence, from Ellichpoor.

Ditto Captain E. Bond, 1st Bat. 15th Regt. from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.--Februay 10th, Captain McIntire, 10th Regt. to Severndrog.

13th, Captain R. Ogilby, 1st 3d Regt. to Pallee.

14th, Major J. C. McClintock, 1st 6th Regt. N. I. to Sea.

15th, Capt. Litchfield, 2d Cavalry, do.
17th Capt. A. Grafton, 2d 11th Regt. to Poonah.
Ditto, Lieut. Edward Mason, 2d 4th Regt. ditto.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—10th, Ship Cyrus, Free Trader. Capt. G. Miller, from Ceylon, 1st Jan.
11th, American Ship Tea Plant, Capt. Henry Robertson, from New York, 18th October.
Ditto, Ship Traveller, Free Trader, Capt. Alexander Hutchison, from London, 28th September 1818.
Ditto, Brig Covelong, Captain Robert Starling, from Penang, left 27th Dec.
12th, Ship Larkassar, Nacqudah Sulemanjee Dawood, from Calcutta, 14th December 1818.
Ditto, Ship Julia, Nacqudah Husson, from Pulo Penang, 24th Dec.
Ditto, Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Malwan.
13th, Brig Fair Trial, Captain C. F. Davies, from Prince of Wales Island, 17th December.
14th, American Ship Malabar, Captain Josiah Orne, from Gibraltar, 22d October.
Ditto Ship Phœnix, Free Trader, Capt. Thomas Couzens, from London, and St. Helena, 1st November.
Ditto, Portuguese Ship Carmo, Commander Ladivinoda Encarnação, from Macao, left 10th November.
15th, Armed Pattamar Derria Dowlutt, Syrang Shake Husson, from Porebunder.
16th, Ship Ganges, Captain P. Falconer, from Bengal, and Columbo.
Ditto Ship Edmonstone, Free Trader, Captain John Laird, from Calcutta.

Passengers per Cyrus.

Mr. Francis Price, Mr. Henry Beet.

Passengers per Traveller.

Charles Franklin Hart, and Frank Otte, Cadets, John Pelland Willoughby, John Andrew Shaw, George Robert Goslin, writers, Christopher Traberne, Free Mariner.

Passenger per Covelong.

Charles Mercey, Esq.

Passenger per Fair Trial.

G. Gordon Esq.

Passengers per Carmo.

Captain E. Bond, Manoel da Silva, Jose de Santo.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 11th, Imaum's Ship Rahimany, Nacqudah Mahomed Jaffer, to the Malabar Coast.
15th, Grab Ship Lovely Tish, Nacqudah Essmaljee, to the Malabar Coast.
Ditto, Ship Francis Warden, Captain J. Stutely, to the Persian Gulph.
Ditto, Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Anjar.
16th, Ship Currim Bux, Capt. Tudor, to the Malabar Coast.

Passengers by Francis Warden.

Major Maclintock, Capt. Litchfield, Lieutenant Lester.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Fuzel Karim, Captain Keys, for Bussorah.
Ship Jessy, Captain Landale, for Suez.
Ship Byramgore, Captain Hemmett, for China.
American.—Ship Catharine, for New York.
Ship Tea Plant, for ditto.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 17th, ship Thalia, P. Herbert, from England, 27th September.
18, Portuguese brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Coringa.
20, French ship Anna, G. Pascal, from Bourdeaux, 5th September.
22, Ship Margaret, James Allen, from London 24th June and Batavia 28th September.
Ditto, American ship Roxana, R. Davis, from Boston, 1st September.
The Thalia and Anna, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.
DEPARTURES.—15th, Ship Anne, R. Dickie, for Bombay.
Ditto, brig Fox, T. Frazier, for Baltimore.
Ditto, ship Nymphen, P. S. Keirulf, for Copenhagen.
16, Arab ship Caudry, Abdul Hadgee, for Moca.
18, Ship Friendship, G. Wise, for Bombay.
Ditto, Arab ship Maholar, Shaik Mahomet, for Malabar.
Ditto, ditto ship Atiet Rohoman, Turkish Admiral, for Judah.
Ditto, ditto ship Milliket Bhur, Mahomed, for do.
Ditto, ditto ship Fathel Mobarack, Salem Benhamy, for do.
Ditto, ditto ship Hamody, Sandealtawah, for do.
Ditto, ditto ship Fathel Barrack, Abdullah, for do
19, Arab ship Derria Beggie, Syed Abdullah Rohman, for Muscat.
Ditto, ditto ship Fathel Mobarrack, Saleman, for Judah.
Ditto, ditto ship Fyzel Currim, Ally Nassar, for do.
Ditto, ditto ship Yadel Currim, Abdullah Homan, for do.
Ditto, ditto ship Shaw Allum, Syed Alia Rymun, for do.
Ditto, ditto ship Faza Rohany, Ally Palwan, for do.
20, Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, for London.
Ditto, ship Perseverance, J. Greig, for Isle of France.
Ditto, brig Adventure, J. Robson, for Penang and Batavia.
Ditto American brig Archer, A. Coffin, for Philadelphia.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the David Scott, Cambridge, St. Julian and Eneas,

KEDGEREE.

Remain the Lady Campbell and Phœnix.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains the Phœnix.
Remain the Northampton and Astell, outward bound.

SAUGOR.

Remain the Marquis de Angeja, Coldstream, and Leal Portuguese outward bound.

Passengers per Margaret,
FROM ENGLAND.

Miss H. Carroll,
Miss A. Carroll,
Miss M. Carroll,
Mr. W. Clark.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 21st Ship Westmoreland, Capt. J. L. Cope, from Calcutta, 10th January.
23d, Ship Eliza, Captain T. G. Frith, from Port Louis and Mauritius, 5th December 1818.
Do. Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, from Coringa 16th and Masulipatam, and Etamoocala, 21st January.
26th, Ship Cerberus, Captain A. Fotheringham, from Calcutta, 15th January.
28th, Brig Seneas, Captain H. Smith, from Calcutta, 13th January.
29th, Ship Barretto Junior, Captain J. Hudson from China, 20th Dec. 1818, and Malacca, 14th January.
DEPARTURES.—22d, Ship James Sibbald, Captain Forbes, for England.
24th, H. C. Ships Asia, Captain Balderston, and Warren Hastings, Captain T. Larkins, for England.
26th, Brig Prosper, Captain B. S. Vaz, for Trincomallie.
17th, Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, for Cuddalore, Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th Inst. Mrs. Higgs, of a Daughter.
At Rasore, on the 29th December 1818, Lieutenant David Rutledge, late of H. M's 56th Regiment, and in the Service of His Highness the Nizam. This respected Officer was carried off by an attack of Cholera Morbus after 24 hour's illness.

BENGAL.

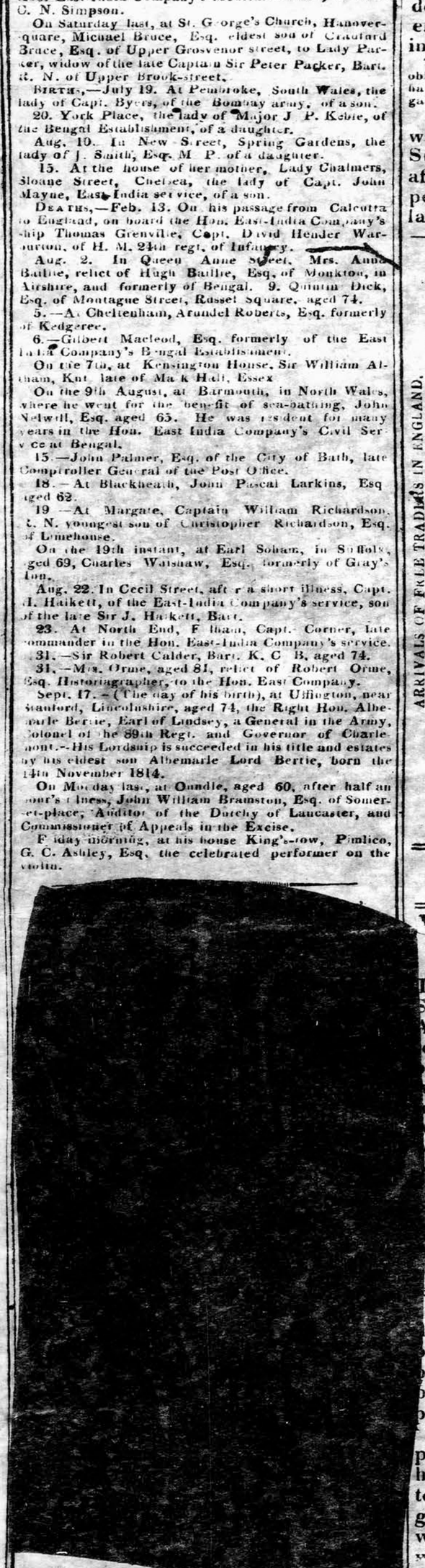
MARRIAGES.—At St. Jouh's Cathedral, on the 19th instant, by the Reverend J Parson, Mr. Dall, to Mary, Daughter of the late Henry Boutcher, Esq. of Newington, Surry.
BIRTHS.—On Thursday Morning, the Lady of Captain Krusey, of a Son.
On the 8th instant, the Lady of Captain I. N. Jackson, of a Son.
On the same day, the Lady of Henry Tyler, Esq. of a Son.
On Thursday evening the 21st instant, the Lady of the Reverend H. Townley, of a Son.
At Kishnaghur, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Richard D'Courcy, Esq. of a Son.
At Mirzapore, on the 17th instant, the Lady of W. A. Prinsep, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At his house in Garden Reach, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, Lieutenant-General Hugh Stafford, Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, aged 66 years.
On the same day, in her 26th year, the Lady of Captain Ross, of the Country Service.
At her late residence in Pollock-street, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ham, aged 80 years.
At Dum Dum, on the 4th instant, Mr. Stephen Horsford, Son of the late Major General Horsford, aged 24 years.
On the 4th instant, Mr. P. Mercado, aged 26 years.
Lately at Dulawar Gange, Thomas Marriott, Esq. aged 60, having passed 40 years of his life in the district of Burdwan. He was universally respected both by Europeans and Natives.
At Kishnaghur, on the 10th instant, the Infant Son of Richard D'Courcy, Esq.
At Tipperah, on the 12th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Janette Pinto, Wife of Mr. Alexander Pinto.
On the 4th instant, below Colgong in the District of Bhaugulpoor, Captain Charles Slye, of 2 Battalion 28th Regt. Native Infantry.
At Cuttack, William Pigott, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bengal Establishment.
Lieutenant Hugh Inglis Ker, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant Champ. Hardwicke, of the 2d B. 23 Bengal N. I.
At Agra, on the 1st instant, Lieutenant Benjamin Robuck, of the 6th N. I. much regretted.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Tanjore, on the 13th instant, the Rev. Charles Mead, to Miss J. C. Horsley, fourth daughter of the late Rev. C. H. Horsley, of Tanjore.
On the 19th instant, at St. George's, Choultry Plain, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, T. Clementson, Esq to Miss E. Thompson.
BIRTHS.—At Arnee, near Arcot, on Thursday the 21st January, the Lady of William Chatfiel, Esquire, Brevet Captain, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
At Baugalore, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Colonel Marriott, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Ellore, on the 9th instant, the infant daughter of Captain C. De Carteret, 6th Regt. N. I.
On the evening of the 22d instant, at his house on the Ennore Road, John Edward Branson—many years an inhabitant of Madras, aged 45 years.
At Royapootam, on the 20th January, Lieutenant Samuel Crump, of the 1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion, (at the advanced age of seventy years and five months)
At the Garden of H. De Vienne, Esq. on the 19th instant, Edward Bourrilhon, Esq. aged 28 years.
On the 30th ultimo, 100 miles from this station on his route to Nagpore, of a Jungle Fever, Mr Robert Fitzsmons, Conductor of Ordnance, in Charge of a large heavy train of Ordnance of Military Stores, for the Nagpore Force.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—August 28. Charles Alexander, son of Robert Saunders, Esq. to Mary 21 Daughter of Anthony Rowlandson, Esq. of Sewalds, Essex.
In August, T. J. W. Jervis, Esq. second son of Sir J. J. W. Jervis Bart of Bally Ellis, Wexfordsaire, Ireland, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Edward Strettell, Esq. late Advocate General of Bengal.
Sept. 10.—At Paisley, David Reid, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Service, to Miss C. N. Simpson.
On Saturday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Michael Bruce, Esq. eldest son of Crauford Bruce, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor street, to Lady Parker, widow of the late Captain Sir Peter Parker, Bart. R. N. of Upper Brook-street.
BIRTHS.—July 19. At Pembroke, South Wales, the lady of Capt. Byers, of the Bombay army, of a son.
20. York Place, the lady of Major J. P. Kebie, of the Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.
Aug. 10. In New Street, Spring Gardens, the lady of J. Smith, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
15. At the house of her mother, Lady Chalmers, Sloane Street, Chelsea, the lady of Capt. John Mayne, East India service, of a son.
DEATHS.—Feb. 13. On his passage from Calcutta to England, on board the Hon. East-India Company's ship Thomas Grenville, Capt. David Hender Warburton, of H. M. 24th regt. of Infantry.
Aug. 2. In Queen Anne Street, Mrs. Anna Baillie, relict of Hugh Baillie, Esq. of Monkton, in Airshire, and formerly of Bengal. 9. Quinton Dick, Esq. of Montague Street, Russel Square, aged 74.
5.—At Cheltenham, Arundel Roberts, Esq. formerly of Kedgeree.
6.—Gilbert Macleod, Esq. formerly of the East India Company's Bengal Establishment.
On the 7th, at Kensington House, Sir William Altham, Knt. late of Mark Hall, Essex.
On the 9th August, at Barmouth, in North Wales, where he went for the benefit of sea-bathing, John Nelwell, Esq. aged 65. He was resident for many years in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service at Bengal.
15.—John Palmer, Esq. of the City of Bath, late Comptroller General of the Post Office.
18.—At Blackheath, John Pascal Larkins, Esq aged 62.
19.—At Margate, Captain William Richardson, R. N. youngest son of Christopher Richardson, Esq. of Limehouse.
On the 19th instant, at Earl Soham, in Suffolk, aged 69, Charles Watsnaw, Esq. formerly of Gray's Inn.
Aug. 22. In Cecil Street, after a short illness, Capt. J. Haikett, of the East-India Company's service, son of the late Sir J. Haikett, Bart.
23. At North End, Fulham, Capt. Corner, late commander in the Hon. East-India Company's service.
31.—Sir Robert Calder, Bart. K. C. B. aged 74.
31.—Mrs. Orme, aged 81, relict of Robert Orme, Esq. Historiographer, to the Hon. East Company.
Sept. 17.—(The day of his birth), at Uffington, near Stanford, Lincolnshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 89th Regt. and Governor of Charlemont.—His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son Albemarle Lord Bertie, born the 14th November 1814.
On Monday last, at Oundle, aged 60, after half an hour's illness, John William Bramston, Esq. of Somerset-place, Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Commissioner of Appeals in the Excise.
Friday morning, at his house King's-row, Pimlico, G. C. Ashley, Esq. the celebrated performer on the violin.



The following Ships were at Batavia on the 24th October 1818, viz. English Ships Grace, Marquis of Hastings, Sophia, John Bull, Minerva, Claudine, Margaret, Brigs Jane, Alert, and Gessina.
American Ships Nestor, Bramin, Exchange, William Baker, Bingham, Delphos, Union, Integrity, Solon, China, and Sophia, Brigs Calcutta, Jane and Hyperion.
French Ships Mary & brig Legere.
The Phœnix Free Trader from St. Helena brings account, of the arrival here of the Bridget, and Bombay Merchant on the 26th of October a of the arrival of the Bombay Cas' Capt. Mann, on the 27th all well, latter ship sailed again for Liverpool, on the 29th.
His Majesty's 65th Regiment under the command of Colonel Milnes embarked for Kutch yesterday morning.
The Iris, Jones, from London for this port had been obliged to put into Plymouth on the 22d September, having lost her fore and mizen masts, sails, &c. in a gale off Scilly the preceding day.
An overland dispatch, will be forwarded on the Jessey, by the route of Suez, on or about the 20th instant, affording without doubt the most expeditions communication with England.

ARRIVALS OF EAST INDIA TRADERS IN ENGLAND.

DATE.	NAME.	NAMES OF CAPT.	WHENCE.	DATE OF DEP.
Aug. 29	Cornwallis,	Beatly,	Cape of Good Hope,	18 June,
29	Apollo,	Tarbat,	Bombay and St. Helena,	6 January,
Aug. 31	Orpheus,	Finlly,	Bombay,	26 March,
Sept. 3	Jupiter,	Gildesmith,	Calcutta and Ceylon,	6 April,
	Adamant,	Hutchison,	Bombay,	26 Feb. and 7 June,
	Kings on,	Barlow,	Bengal and Cape,	
	Northumberland,	Mitchell,	Calcutta and St. Helena,	
	Roscor,	Bean,	Calcutta,	9 Mar. and 20 June
	Cambrian,	Brodie,	Bengal and Cape,	22 April,
5	Prince Blucher,	Johnson,	Cape of Good Hope,	
	Leda,	Stewart,	Bengal and St. Helena,	
6	Dick,	Harrison,	Madras,	5 May & 20 July,
	George,	Arle,	Bengal and St. Helena,	
	Ocean,	Johnson,	Batavia,	
7	Meteaif,	Havard,	Bengal,	25 April,
	Grenada,	Scott,	Bombay,	
8	Admiral Cockburn,		Bengal,	27 April,
	Brampton,	McKellar,	Bombay,	3 May,
15	Lang,	Clark,	Bombay,	17 May,
15	Earl of Buckinghamshire,	Johnson,	Bombay,	

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1819.

The arrival of the Traveller (Free Trader) from England the 26th of September, and the Tea Plant from America as late as the 17th October has put is in possession of papers & documents of all kinds by which we find, that the moderate party in both countries carry the most weight, and that wer is in neither country in contemplation. An article respecting the fate of Arbuthnot and Ambrister will be fonnd in our paper that puts the conduct of General Jackson, in a new light, and plainly evinces, that his conduct will not be defended by his Government. The letters from the English in France detail apprehension of danger after the departure of the allied troops; the propriety of this measures will we have but little doubt, be most maturely deliberated on before it actually takes place.
A serious insurrection had taken place in Norway, the leaders of which had made some very bold propositions to the Swedish government, which is generally supposed, must be granted, when it is considered the manner in which this country came to be annexed to Sweden. The appearance of the King, at Drontheim, in the early part of September, did no good, and only called forth proofs of disaffection.

A long debate took place at the India house, on the 17th of June, respecting Mr. Huddleston case which ended in his complete exoneration.
On the subject of the cotton market we have perhaps some little to make to our commerce though the paragraph stating cotton at 18*d*. was copied yesterday on a more deliberate

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

the voluminous papers, which have flowed into us from all quarters, we find nothing to uphold such a price, & the sale of the 18th September, went off heavily, Surat from 10 to 14*d.* and some bales of the best Toomill fetched only 15*d.* and Bengals realized from 8½ to 10½. Notwithstanding the unfavorable prices quoted, it has been bought here at high prices for the American market, we must suppose, from a certainty of their own crops, being deficient; this depreciation in the price of cotton has been long looked for, and if it had gradually found its own level, it would have been but little injurious; but this branch, has been so much overstrained, both in the cultivation and manufacture, that we are free to confess, we should not be sorry to see the manufacture of cotton goods, return gradually to its legitimate possesors, the natives of India. Nothing better illustrates the overdone trade in cotton, then this fact, that English cotton cloths are brought out to India, and sold at 50 per cent cheaper, than the cloths of the country, though charged with 50 or 60 per cent profit on the raw material and a large freight out and home, the evils arising (from this trade, are already evincing themselves in the manufacturing districts and we dread to dwell, on the distress, that may still arise) from a want of labour, though even in the most prosperous times it is a species of labour, that neither accords with the climate or habits, of the English people.

Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper, however still maintain favorable prices.

Private letters from England, continue to advise against any speculation in Cotton, one letter of which we have had a sight, positively asserts that Bengals will be down, to 6d. and Surats to 8d. from the quantity already in hand, and the large importation expected.

Another paragraph in the letter before alluded to says, if you have purchased the Cotton I directed you on the 14th ultimo, I beg you will sell it again, or cancell the order, in the best way you can, as the prices will be lower every day, the highest price at the sale which finished on the 21st, was 15*d* for the very best.

MANCHESTER, 23D SEPTEMBER 1818.

We are now in a different situation from what we were in some time ago. The consumption of Surat cotton was almost equal to the import, and the stock accumulated slowly. The import of this year has changed this feature, for we shall find ourselves with an increased stock of 100,000 bales on the 31st December, with the almost certainty of a still greater excess of import beyond the consumption; during the next year. In addition to the 250,000 Bales, of Surat Cotton which it is calculated will be shipt to Great Britain, we shall have the shipments made to America, probably + 15,000 Bales. Viewing this important subject in every light, I feel the strongest conviction, that *good Europe market Surats* will be sold in Liverpool at 12d. duty paid (equal to 11d. in the India House) and I see no event that will prevent this, supposing the crops in America and the Brazils to be moderately good."

[*Courier.*

The latest accounts from China mention a further depreciation in the cotton markets and assign as the cause a very abundant supply of that article from Nankeen, the price of which in former years use to be from 20 to 22 Tales, but which has been sold during this year at 16, the opium market was also unfavorable, Patna opium was reduced almost to the price of Malwa, Bengal Cotton is quoted at from 11-8 to 12 Tales per Picul.

BOMBAY. ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

The Court met on Thursday, and passed sentence on the prisoners found guilty on Monday, as follows,

Bapoo Ragonaut, for stealing in a dwelling house seven years transportation to Prince of Wales Island.

Trimbuka Kadajee, Deojee Balloo, and Madeu Todunker, for a highway robbery, the first fourteen, & the two latter to seven years transportation.

Gova Nuthoo Lohana, for a Burglary to seven years transportation.

Balloo, Witojee, Coonbee, for a Robbery under 40 shillings, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, and to be once publickly whipped.

In our last Supplement, we gave a list of the members of the House of Commons, which with the addition of these that follow will be found pretty complete, viz.

Agmoudesham Bucks, Thomas T. Drake and William T. Drake, Esq.

Banbury Oxford, Honorable T. S. N. Douglas.

Bridgwater Somerset, G. Pocock, Esq. and William T. Astell, Esq.

Durham County, J. G. Lambton, Esq. and Honorable W. J. F. Powlett.

Kingston upon Hull, J. Mitchell, and J. R. G. Graham, Esq.

We purpose giving the Irish and Scotch Members in our next.

The Bengal Journals, of the last week contain no local intelligence, whatever; most of them however continue their critiquies on the Desatir, tending to overthrow its authenticity.

By advices dated Camp before Nowah 31st January 3 P. M., we learn that that fort, belonging to Norworjee Naik, the chief of a banditti in Berar, had just been carried by storm by the force under Major Pitman, commanding the Nizam's regular Infantry in Berar; and that the garrison had been put to the sword. The storming party was commanded by Captain Hare of the Russell brigade. No other particulars nor any returns of loss have yet reached us, but the troops are said to have behaved admirably, and it was expected that all the other strong holds belonging to the Naiks will give in after this example.

Since the foregoing was written, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Aurungabad, dated 7th February.

Yesterday brought us a confirmation of the fall of Nowah by a regular siege. The instant the mine was sprung, the storming party pushed forward, and in five minutes were on the Ghurry, inside the fort. 216 dead bodies were counted inside; and all of the enemy who sallied in attempting to escape, were cut up by Davies's horse, Capt. Smith made a most gallant charge—indeed not one of the enemy escaped. Capt. Hare commanded the storming part. James Currie and Lieutenant Burr are dangerously wounded, but our loss has been trifling in the storm. In the siege at least 50 wounded, including two officers, Capt. Johnston and Lieut Kennedy, both slightly, Capt. [illegible] Sugar loaf taken. Oomurkair and Mowlai by surprize.

[*Courier.*

Further accounts from Major Pitman's force state that the Fort of Nowah was taken by Assault on the 31st ultimo. The Garrison which consisted of 500 men chiefly Arabs (having twice refused to surrender, and all their attempts to escape proving fruitless,) were the greater part of them put to the sword, 436 bodies having been buried after the assault, and 100 being prisoners, of whom 80 are grievously wounded.

Major Pitman's casualties through the whole of his operations against the Fort, from the 10th to the 31st amount to 6 European officers wounded.

2	Native Officers,	Killed.
32	Men.	
10	Native Officers,	Wounded.
170	Men.	

The names of the European Officers wounded are

Lieutenant Sutherland, reformed Horse.

Captain Currie, Lieutenant Kennedy, } Severely.

Lieutenant Burr, Russel Brigade.

Captain Johnston, Captain Larkin, } Berar Infantry.

The Lovers of the Drama, breakfasted together at the Theatre yesterday morning, and we understood, contemplating much assistance, from the Orlando came to a resolution to get up a play forthwith, and we have been kindly informed, that the Cure for the Heart ache, and Bombastes Furioso are the pieces fixed on.

BOMBAY RACES.

1819.

Thursday, the 11th Feb. 1819.

FIFTH DAY,

An Arab Plate of Rupees 1000, for Arab Horses purchased from Higgs's stable through his agency since the 20th September 1816; *Heats two Miles*, weight for age Bycullah Standard.

Mr. De Vitre's,	B. A. H. Smuggler, 6 years old.	
Mr. Law's,	G. A. H. Forester, 5	
Captain Morrisons,	B. A. H. Experiment,	

Won easily by Experiment.

A Give and take of £ 50 from the fund with 5 Gold Mohurs each, 14^{bds} 9st. *Heats two Miles*. The winner of the former give and take, to carry 7lbs. extra.

Major Moore's,	C. A. H. Speculation,
The Hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhopes,	G. A. H. Ahmedavat,
Captain Morrisons,	G. A. H. Bijoux,
Mr. Bests,	C. A. H. Spartan,

Carried off in high stile by Speculation.

SIXTH DAY.

Monday, 15th February, 1819.

The Gold Turf Cup, value 00 guineas, given by the Turf club in 1802, and now in the possession of Mr. De Vitre, heats two miles, 9 st Stakes rupees 300 each.

Mr. Warden's	G. A. H. Dapooree,
Mr. De Vitre's	G. A. H. Hyena.

Carried off by Dapooree, in good stile.

A Plate of Rupees 400, from the Fund, with three Gold Mohurs each, for the beaten horses of the season, to be weighed by the Stewards, one two mile heat.

Captain Sheriff's	C. A. H. Spartan,
Captain Fitz James	G. A. H. Forester.

Won by Spartan.

We learn from Madras that an augmentation of their Army is to take place, and that two regiments will be raised immediately, and that an addition is to be made of 1 Major, 1 Captain and 1 Lieutenant, to each regiment of Cavalry.

Calcutta.

JANUARY 23.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY] Rs	As.		[SELL Rs	As.
6	8	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes Discount.	7	0

It will be satisfactory to a respectable body of British Merchants to learn that the sufferers by certain confiscations of English merchandize at Bourdeaux in the year 1814, are to be indemnified to the amount of 460,000 fr. in virtue of an agreement signed between the French and English Governments.

Yesterday afternoon accounts were received of the safe arrival of the ship *Maitland*, Captain Kinsey, from China, which she left on the 6th December. The markets we are sorry to find were very unfavorable. Patna Opium is stated to be from 950 to 960 dollars per chest, Malwa ditto, from 850 to 880; Cotton 11-8 to 12-2 per pecul. In a subsequent part of our publication of this day, we have inserted a China Price Current, dated the 1st ultimo.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.*

COTTON.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile House in London, dated 18th Sept. 1818.

"Our Cotton sale, consisting of 34,904 bales, viz. 31,000 bales of Bengal, 3,400 bales of Surat, 342 bales of Madras and 162 bales of Bourbon, commenced at the India House this day, and about 18,000 bales passed the sale, of which about 8,000 bales have been taken in on account of the Proprietors. The prices generally were about one penny per lb. lower than those of the sale of the 26th June last—The sale was adjourned till Monday, the 21st instant, on which day it is expected to finish.'

We hasten to lay before our readers the result of the sale in London of the above important article of our Trade, on the 18th September last, by which document it would appear, that a reduction in the price had taken place of one penny per pound notwithstanding half the quantity submitted to the sale was bought in by the proprietors.—If the enormous export from this quarter and Bombay, during the past year, which has already been stated as equal to 306,532 bales of 300lbs. each, be taken into consideration, it is to be feared, a very serious fall has yet to take place in the Home Market. We learn therefore with much satisfaction that none of the Calcutta Houses, have this season purchased at the exhorbitant rates demanded by the native speculator.

London, 22d Sept. 1818.

31, 203 bales Bengal Cotton—

7,171	bales bright color'd fair staple and generally clean, or free from leaf	9⅞d. to 11⅛d.
16,846	bales of fair and middling staple and color but foul with leaf	0⅞d to 9¾d.
6,203	bales common and foul, and more or less discolor'd	8¼d. to 8¾d.
936	bales damaged more or less	0½d to 9⅝d.
47	bales sweepings	0¾d. to 2⅝d.

31, 203

Proportion bought in by the proprietors about 15,000 bales, or one half of the whole quantity.

3,105 Bales Surat Cotton—

10	Bales very nice firm Staple & clean withdrawn by the proprietors,	19d.
775	Bales good soft staple and generally clean	14⅛d. to 15⅛d.
855	Fair color and staple but leafy,	13¾d. to 15⅛d.
1000	Bales middling leafy and partially seedy	13d. to 13¼d.
372	Ditto common foul and partly discolored,	10¾d. to 13⅛d.
89	Ditto damaged more or less,	7⅛d. to 4½d.
3	Ditto sweepings,	1⅛d. to 4⅝d.

3,105 more than ¾ sold.

333 Bales Surat Cotton—

26	bales bright soft staple and clean	14⅛d. to 15⅛d.
215	bales of staple, but short,	142 to 13⅝d.
45	bales inferior dingy color'd and foul,	10d. to 10½d.
47	bales damaged more or less,	8⅞d. to 12⅝d.

333 mostly sold.

13 bales Tinevelly Cotton—

11	bales clean bright soft staple withdrawn by the proprietor,	1s6d. to 1s8d.
8	bales damaged,	3½d. to 1s.

13

162 bales Bourbon Cotton—

22	bales fair clean bright staple,	2s5d. to 2s10½d.
128	do middling and inferior do.	2-1d to 2s 4d.
12	do. damaged	1s10d. to 1s11d

34,816 bales.

'Prompt 18th December.

'The issue of this important sale was looked to with anxiety, not unmixed with apprehension, on account both of its unprecedented magnitude, and of the rather critical circumstances under which it came forward; the proprietors were aware that considerable support would be requisite in their parts, in order to prevent the prices from falling below the cost of importation, it should seem, therefore, that the high price at which Cotton has been for some time past held up in the Calcutta Market, must be moderated, with a view to the encouragement of future importations into this market.'

[*Asic. Mir. Jan.* 20, 1819

Madras.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

James Cochrane, Esq. Commissioner for the Netherland Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel.

The Ceylon Gazette of the 2d instant, announces the safe arrival of Lady King at Trincomalie; her Ladyship landed from His Majesty's Frigate Liverpool on the 11th ultimo. It is mentioned in the English Papers that this Frigate will, after the expiration of three years, be laid up at that Port as a Guard Ship; and that Captain Collier, his officers and men, will take home the Ganges of 84 guns, now building at Bombay. It is added, that Commissioner Upton proceeds to Cochin, for the purpose of contracting with native builders there, for the building of six small frigates, on the plan of our old sloops of war, to mount 32 guns.

[*Mad. Courier—Jan.* 26.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is shortly expected at this Presidency from Bengal; where besides a Visitation, His Lordship will hold a Confirmation. We understand His Lordship will afterwards proceed to Ceylon.

[*Mad. Govt. Gaz. Jan.* 28.

The Second day's of the Madras Lottery (2d Class) took place on Thursday: when No. 2036 was drawn a prize of 10,000 rupees.

European Extracts.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

We received yesterday French Papers to the 18th inst. as well as those of last Tuesday, which had not arrived, though the Journals of Wednesday had come to hand. They do not contain any important or even interesting intelligence. The Emperor of RUSSIA was to leave his capital on the 7th to repair to Aix-la-Chapelle. His mother was to follow him on the 9th, and the Empress, his Consort, on the 12th The Emperor of AUSTRIA is also on his way to the Congress, the chief ob-

(*To be continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

Address spoken on board His Majesty's Ship Minden, at Prince of Wales Island, on performing a play.

Unvers'd in trick of Stage, or scenic art,
Nature our guide, and prompted by the heart;
For you, to night, each anxious hope is bent,—
Give us your aid—"*to please is our intent.*"*
The candid smile of each approving friend,
The bright reward to which our wishes tend,
And most on you, ye fair, our cause we rest,
Your hands alone can make us truly bless'd;
Your eyes shall be the sun whose fervid ray,
Will chase our doubts and diffidence away;
Warm'd by your smile to equal wond'rous things
We'll melt as lovers, and we'll rant as kings;
Exert each effort, every fibre strain,
T'ensure the favor its our joy to gain.
But chiefly for our *Misses* would I sue.
Whose anxious breasts their sentence wait from you;
For women only can with taste dispense,
The nice critique of female excellence.
—Should rebel man presume with impious thought,
To tax your matchless beauties with a fault;
Call to your aid but one dear smiling charm,
'T will common heretics at once disarm:
But should his cynic heart in firmness brook
The melting softness of a favoring look;
Then ruthless dart an angry glance's fires,
And the rash critic in the blaze expires.
Then, Nymphs! protect your *sisters* of to-night,
Shade them when wrong, applaud them when they 're right.
Slaves all their lives, the tyrants of an hour,
They taste to night the sweets of female power;
But fear that hapless youth's untimely fate,
Who soar'd on borrow'd plumes to Heaven's bright gate;
But fell unequal to the splendid light,
And in oblivion clos'd his daring flight.
So they, unskilful in each art to please,
To flirt the graceful fan with sprightly ease;
Adjust the pendent scarf with careless seeming,
Whilst o'er their forms each raptu'd eye is beaming;
Practise each pretty air of fear and pride,
And turn to mincing steps the manly stride;
Or touch those feelings most in woman dear,
Love's fervid glow, and pity's gen'rous tear,)
May fear to enter, with unshadow'd foot,
The magic circle of the petticoat.
——There is one spell which you alone can teach,
By which the mystic art they yet may reach;
Gazing on you, whilst you on them must smile,
They'll *by reflection* learn the pleasing guile
To gain men's hearts,—and these to night they'll borrow,
But to your keeping render safe tomorrow.

* The motto over the curtain.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

ject of which is still represented to be, the consideration of the propriety of withdrawing the Allied Armies from France. The Duchess of BERRY recovers slowly. The last Bulletin, dated the morning of the 16th, is less favourable than the preceding. It says "that her Royal Highness fell asleep at eleven at night, but that her sleep was rather restless, though without fever, and that the milk continued to increase." The Duke of BOURBON continues to improve. The books for the new conscription have been opened, and the enrolment of the young men belonging to the classes of 1816 and 1817, began on the 17th, throughout all the parishes of the metropolis. Much is said of the zeal with which those individuals came forward; some of them paraded the streets, carrying a white flag, and uttering the loudest expressions of enthusiasm and devotion to the BOURBON cause. The KING has given a new proof of his satisfaction to the Duke of RICHELIEU. It consists in a magnificent service of plate, several state carriages, and a set of eight superb horses, all of which are now on their way to Aix-la-Chapelle. French Funds:—Five per Cents. 74 ½ frs.; Bank Actions, 1650 frs.

ARMY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 19.

War-Office, Sept. 19, 1818.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain Frederick Dashwood Swann, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Fox, who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Foot—Edward Butler, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted.

11th Ditto—Lieutenant Edward Marcon, from the half-pay of the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice David Reid, who exchanges. receiving the difference.

37th Ditto—Lieutenant John Grant to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Thomson, deceased; Ensign Stephen Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Grant.

57th Ditto—Lieutenant John Cundell, from the half-pay of the 82d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Hughes, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

58th Ditto—Captain Isaiah Linwood Verity, from the halfpay of the 6th West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Johnstone, who exchanges.

71st Ditto—Captain James Aaron Roy, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice James B. Ness who exchanges.

91st Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Donald M'Neill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Sir William Douglas, deceased; Brevet Major James Walsh to be Major, vice M'Neill; Lieutenant Alexander Campbell to be Captain of a Company, vice Walsh; Ensign Norman Lamont to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; Lord Frederick Lennox to be Ensign, vice Lamont.

98th Ditto—Captain William Augustus Lane Fox, from the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice Swann, who exchanges.

3d West India Regiment—Lieut John Goode to be Adjutant; vice Fraser, who resigan the Adjutantcy only.

4th ditto—Lieut. Benjamin Barrie, from the half-pay of the late 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Ferguson Burrell, who exchanges.

Royal York Rangers—Capt. Charles Frith, from the halfpay of the 8th West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Charles M'Donald, who exchanges; Lieutenant Edward Guest, from the half-pay of the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice William Wright, who exchanges.

Mr. O' MEARA, surgeon to BONAPARTE, has arrived in the Griffon.— As the present situation of BONAPARTE will, no doubt, engage the attention of Parliament, the return of Mr. O' MEARA, who, from his professional attendance, is so well qualified to afford the fullest information on that subject, is extremely opportune.

[*The Morn. Chro.— Sept.* 14,

The Paris Paperrs of the 18th and a Dutch Mail arrived yesterday. The former supply accounts from Mexico not altogether uninteresting, and characterised by an apparent frankness of narration which we had no reason to expect. The danger to which the Government of that quarter is exposed from the numbers and audacity of the Insurgents is candidly admitted. The seizure of Pensacola by the United States troops seems to have had an extraordinary effect upon the merchants of Marseilles. Under an impression that it would lead to a rupture between Spain and the American Government, they speculated considerably in sugar, coffee, and tobacco; but the subsequent conduct of the United States, in disavowing the act of their General, restored the markets to their previous state.— Letters from the French frontiers take notice that, privious to the review, the Duke of Wellington had some conferences with Lord Castlereagh. Prince Blucher is stated to be in perfect health. Saturday next is the day appointed for the public entry of the two Emperors into Aix-la Chapelle. It is re-affirmed that the Congress will not sit longer than about three weeks. The accounts from the French frontiers state, that a levy of the first 40,000 men, for the completion of the French army, was to commence on the 15th inst. It is not mentioned when the second levy to the same amount will take place.

The New Times,—*September* 22.

NAVY.

A Court Martial, composed of the following officers:—Hon. Chas. Paget, captain of the Royal George yacht, president; Capt. Thos. Briggs, Queen Charlotte; W. H. Dillon, Phaeton; James Tomkinson, Fly; and James Stirling, Brazen; was held on board the Queen Charlotte, on Thursday the 30th of July, to inquire into the conduct of Captain Joseph Drury, late of his Majesty's ship Volage, in having left that ship on or about the 9th of October 1816, at Batavia on account of ill health, giving the charge and command of her to the senior lieutenant, with orders to proceed to join Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King; and the proceedings having been gone through, sentence was pronounced as follows:—The Court is of opinion that Capt. Joseph Drury, when he quitted the command of his Majesty's ship Volage, at Batavia, was not in a state of health requiring change of climate; that he had not produced any document to the Court to justify his leaving her; that he ought to have proceeded to join Rear-Admiral King; and that blame is therefore imputable to him; and the Court doth adjudge the said Capt. Joseph Drury to be severely reprimanded.

PURSERS IN THE NAVY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED PORTSEA, SEPT. 16.

"A report is again in circulation here of something coming forward to better the situation of us poor Pursers. I am really distressed to see several of our brother Officers in this neighbourhood striving hard for an existence, as schoolmasters, at a trifle per week: one, who I believe you know, has opened a shop for vending pamphlets and a few sticks of sealing wax; others of nine or ten years standing, serving as clerks of small craft. I sometimes meet them, hope still keeps their spirits up, but poor support for a wife and family."

The Coromandel store ship, James Downie, Esq. master, has sailed from Chatham, and is now in the Downs, on her way to Postmouth. Coromandel is destined for Rio de Janeiro, and has the British Consul's son on board as a passenger.

ABERDEEN RACES EXTRAORDINARY.

LAST DAY.

We are enabled, by the favour of an old Correspondent, to complete ou account of the Aberdeen Races which have this year been particularly distinguished by the number of *matches*, and the variety of the sports exhibited on the last day of the meeting, usually devoted to the beaten horses of the week.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19

Mr. Hume's *Independence* beat Mr. Farquhar's *Treasury Hack*, rode by the Owners—50 s. p. p.
4 to 1 on Independence—won easy.

The Honourable Wm. Maule's *Habeas Corpus* by old *Constitution*, beat the Lord Provost's *Peculation*, and by *Paymaster*, the famous *Trotter*, formerly the property of Lord Melville, 100gs. p.
10 o 1 on Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Maule's *Magna Charta*, by *King John*, beat the Lord Advocate's *Rottenburgh*, by *Goldfinder*—50gs. Rottenburgh broke down the distance and starting posts, though every effort was made by his rider to keep him up.

The *Bon Accord* Cup, value 100gs. given by the independent Guild Burgesses, was won by Mr. Still's *Perseverance*, beating Provost Hadden's *Junto*, Bailie Chalmers's *Job*, and Bailie Milne's *Tool*.—17 to 1 on the winner.

The beaten horses in the last race have been again entered to run for the *Corporation Stakes* on the 23d; but it is generally supposed, that, in consequence of all the *owners* having been *black balled* at the last meeting, they would not be allowed to *start* again, though the *old Jockey Club* at the *Cockpit* have, contrary to all precedent, decided in their favour! Several new *Colts* are in trainning for the Corporation Stakes; but none of them of any *character*.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR THOROUGH BRED HORSES OF ALL AGES BELONGING TO MEMBERS OF THE CLUB, *One four-mile Heat*.

Seven Subscribers, 20gs each P. P.

The Marquis of Huntly's Horse	*Bumper.*
Lord Fife's	*Dandy.*
Lord Aberdeen's	*Plenipo.*
Lord Aboyne's	*Scrub*
Mr. Ferguson's	*Wha wants me.*
Mr. Macdowal Grant's	*Tappit Hen.*
Mr. Drummond's *grey Mare*	*Meg.*

Even betting—*Meg* against the Field.

This was an admirable race—*neck* and *neck* almost the whole way between *Bumper* and *Tappit Hen*—and on coming in, it was adjudged to be a *dead heat*! The decision of the Sweepstakes was therefore postponed till the next September meeting, by consent of the Steward. The Judge could only place the first four. *Meg* came in third—*Scrub* was distanced and *Dandy* ran on the *wrong* side of the post.

The sports of the day concluded with an *Ass* Race by Scotch *Donkies*, the *bona fide* property of the late Magistrates of the town, which (*crossing* and *jostling* being allowed) afforded excellent *fun*. The prize was a *Silver Tobacco Box*, given by the Members of the *Donkey Club*, which, after a severe contest, was won by the old Provost's *Jemmy Twitcher* beating *seventeen* others!—Won by *half a head*!

The marriage of Marshal Macdonald with the widow of General Moreau seems certain.

[*The Morning Chron.—Sept* 26.

Sudden Death.—Aug. 13, a coroner's inquest was taken on the body of Quintin Dick, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square. It was stated by different witnesses that the deceased left his house on Sunday to take a walk to the Foundling-hospital, and left word he should return home to dinner? As he was walking through Brunswick-square he fell down, and expired. Verdict—Died from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

LIVERPOOL.

Individual Traders.—In the year 1814, Liverpool dispatched only one ship to the East-Indies; and that ship was of 512 tons. In 1817, however, we find her sending to the same quarter no less than twenty-six ships, of which the aggregate tonnage was 10,876 tons. It was in 1816 that the trade took the great start; for in that year sixteen ships were expedited. If we look to the return which Liverpool received from India, we shall perceive much about the same ratio of increase. In 1814, no return cargo was made, whilst in 1817, this branch of commerce reached to fifteen ships, whose tonnage amounted to 6426 tons.

The first ship fitted out for the East-Indies direct from Hull, returned, on the 1st of August, to that port, with a valuable cargo. On entering the New Dock, the spectators, who were exceedingly numerous, gave three cheers, and the bells rung the whole of the day.

NEW TIMES, Sept. 15.

We have received New York and *Boston papers* t the 6 h ult. The execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister continues to engross most of the public attention in the United States. An article, upon the subject, has been copied into nearly all the Trans-atlantic journals, from the *Democratic Press*. It is written with impartial ability, and as it represents the case in several new and important lights, we are tempted to make a few extracts from it:—

The question of Arbuthnot being executed as a spy, is answered by the Court Martial acquiting him on this charge. But what shall we say of the fate of Ambrister? It appears from General Jackson's own letter on the subject, that he was shot in direct opposition to the sentence of the Court. It is true, that the Court in the first instance entered up judgment of death against him; but immediately thereafter, and before the proceedings had been laid before the General, the Court rescinded that judgement, and sentenced the prisoner to be flogged and imprisoned. General Jackson, however, in the plenitude of his power, dashed his pen across the sentence, and ordered the wretched victim to instant execution.

"Suppose the Court had a right to try these men, about which there is much reason to doubt, and let it also be supposed that the Court, instead of flogging and imprisonment, had sentenced Ambristie to be shot, still the question will recur, why this indecent hurry on the part of the Commander in Chief? Why were not the two cases referred to the President for his decision? By the 35th article of War, and Act of Congress, April, 1816, it is expressly enacted, that no sentence of a General Court Martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, and orders in the case." To this it may be objected that these men were executed in time of war:—The reply to this is, that war must be declared by the Congress of the United States, not by a General in Chief.

The *Flanders* mail brings with it some particulars of the proceedings before the Court of Cassation, to which the Duke of Wellington appealed from the sentence of the inferior Court in the prosecution carried on against M. Bosscher for a libel on the political integrity of his Grace. The charge contained in *The Journal of East and West Flanders* was, our readers may recollect, that the Duke of Wellington had used his influence with the Court of France to procure the appointment of an unworthy Officer to a situation of trust in one of the French colonies. We are the less surprised at the indignation which his Grace has manifested against the author of this slander, from considering the ground on which the counsel rested the resolution of his noble client to persist in his appeal; for surely nothing could be of more dangerous consequences to the public feelings and tranquillity of France and Europe, than the notoriety of unpunished imputations upon the honour of him who has been intrusted with the guardianship of both.

It appears by the *French* journals, that the King and Princes have been, during some days, at the Castle of Rambouillet, which Louis XVIII. had not visited for 30 years before. On the 28th ult. the Criminal Court of Paris passed judgment on an Englishman of the name of Playfair, for a slanderous article which he had inserted in *Galignani's Messenger*, against the reputation of the late Count de St. Morys, killed, as our readers know, by Baron Fay, in a duel. The prosecution was at the instance of the Countess de St. Morys, widow of the deceased nobleman.

It is worthy of remark, that on the same day on which Madame de St. Morys succeeded in her prosecution of M. Playfair, the author of the above libel, she was herself defendant in another cause, in which Colonel Dufay sought from the Court to obtain the suppression of a memorial published by Madame de St. Morys and her daughter, and reflecting on the Colonel's conduct.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED,
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 17th February 1819.

THE GLOBE, SEPT. 15.

PARIS, SEPT. 12.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived at Lyons about noon on the 5th of September. He alighted at the Hotel d'Europe. Marechal de Camp, Roment, commanding the 19th military divison, immediately dispached a guard of honor to the Prince, who would not accept it, but he accompanied his refusal with the most gracious acknowledgments. On the following day, his Royal Highness received the visit of all the Officers of the garrison, and then assisted at a general review of all the troops. On the 7th, his Royal Highness visited the public establishments and principle manufactures of the city, as also the remains of ancient monuments in the environs. His Royal Highness left Lyons on the 8th.

The Duke of Richelieu's plate was sent off yeeterday for Aix-la-Chapelle.

The British Museum has purchased the library of the late M. Ginguene for a thousand pounds sterling. The expense would be covered by selling the duplicate copies,

LONDON
THE GLOBE, SEPT. 5.

His numerous friends will be happy to learn that Major Fitz Clarence is in excellent bodily health and spirits and expects to be on his legs in a few days, after a confinement of one week to his bed.

INTENDED MEETING IN PALACE YARD.

The following are copies of two letters, the one addressed to Mr. Hunt by a person of the name of Blandford, and the other Mr. Hunt's reply:—

TO HENRY HUNT, Esq.

SIR—By the unanimous sentiment of a Committee of the Advocates of a Radical Reform and Universal Suffrage, held at the white Lion, Wych-street, I am instructed to inform you, that a Public Meeting will be holden in Palace-yard, Westminster, on Monday, 7th September, to discuss and adopt such measures as may appear the most conducive to the attainment of the people's rightful privileges.

I am also further instructed, with all due deference, to solicit your attendance to fill the Chair on that important occasion, as so the more effectually to forward and benefit the general cause.

I am, with implicit respect, &c. yours,

(Signed E. J. BLANDFORD,
Clairman to the Committee,
London, 28th August,

MR. HUNT'S ANSWER.

"Middleton Cottage, 31st August.

SIR—I beg you to inform the Committee, that I will not fail to obey the summons to take the Chair at the Public Meeting to be held in Palace-yard, on Monday, 7th September, at twelve o'clock. I trust that I shall be always ready when called upon to assist my fellow-countrymen to obtain their rights, but I feel the more pleasure in doing it on this occasion, as I see it is the intention to drop the farce of petitioning a corrupt House of Commons, that does not contain a Member chosen by the people, and within the walls of which there will not be one there found to support the just claim of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot.

I am, Sir your obedient Servant
(Signed) H. HUNT.

Addressed to Mr. E. J. Blandford,
White Lion. Wych-street, London.

The following is a copy of the printed placard, which is to be posted in different parts of the metropolis:

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Non-represented Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex will be held in New Palace-yard, Westminster, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock. to take into consideration the propriety of making a public declaration of their rights; to adopt the most effectual measures for redressing their wrongs and to remonstrate with the Crown to remove those grievances, which are now become insupportable.

HENRY HUNT, Esq. in the Chair.

N. B. The Chair will be taken precisely at twelve o'clock.

E. J. BLANDFORD Chairman to the Committee.

JAMES WATSON, Secretary to the Committee.

Parisian Fashions.—Gauze bonnetes and white silk are still much worn. Black straw bonnets have not yet made their appearance as formerly at this season of the year. The most fashionable bonnets are of crape, of a colour something between the jonquil and the citron. Green bonnets do not seem to take, but pink and lilac are still much seen. Flat crowns are quite abolished; they are now round, and trimmed with round plaits. Cord trimmings are no longer seen. The favourable flowers are daisies. The Cogret toques form a diadem in front, is generally ornamented with an aigrette, known by the name of *esprit*. They are generally made of crape, ornamented *lamé*. The hair is mostly worn dressed very low. Flowers are placed horizontally on the head.

THE STAR, SEPT. 7.

The following are among the ships daily expected to arrive from foreign stations to be paid off:

Orlando and Towey, from the East Indies.; Eurydice and Griffon from the Cape and St. Helena; Albion, Tagus, and Satellite, from the Mediterranean; Pique and Pelican from Jamaica; Saracen and Harriet, from Halifax; Hastings (new 74), from Calcutta.

ECCLESIATICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. T. G. Ackland, M. A is presented to the Rectory of the united parishes of St. Mildred, Broadstreet, and St. Margaret Moses.

At an Ordination held by the Bishop of London, in that Chapel, within the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, the eight following person were admitted into holy orders:

DEACONS.

Edward Dodson, B. A. Trinity College, Cambridge.
Geo. Hodgson Thompson, B. A. Pemoroke Coll. Cambridge.

PRIESTS.

Edward Reed, B. A. S. John's College, Cambridge.
Francis Vyvian Lake, A. B. St. Peter's College Cambridge.
Joseph Dreher, Literate John Stainsby, Literate.
John Mackenzyre, M. A. King's College, Aberdeen.
Edward Bankes, L. L. B. Trinity College, Cambridge,

The Bishop of Ely has presented the Rev. Henry Law to the Rectory of Downham, near Ely.

Lord Douglas, has presented the Rev. Archibald McConechy, Glasgow, to the Church and united parish of Buncle and Preston, in the Presbytery of Dunse, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Campbell.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Dumbarton have presented Mr. William Jeffrey, preacher of the gospel at Stirling, to the church and parish of Dumbarton, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Grant.

Monday se'night, the Rev J. C. McInnes, preacher of the gospel, was ordained by the Relief Presbytery of Edinburgh, and got over immediately to take the pastoral charge of the New Relief Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, North America.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 21,

Yesterday the King transacted business with his Excellency the Minister of General Police.

The health of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berri continues very favorable.

Lord Harrowby, cabinet Minister of his Britannic Majesty is arrived in Paris; he alighted at the Hotel Maurice, Rue St. Honore.

General Canuel and Viscount de Chappe de Laine have been transferred from La Conçeirgirie to the Prison La Force.

We learn from Cambrai, that it is in contemplation to repair the frontier fortifications after the departure of the allied troops, and particularly to strengthen the fortress of Peronne and Cambri.

Valenciennes, Sept. 21.

All the Allied Troops forming the right wing of the Army of occupation, have returned to their respective Garrisons and cantonments since the review held by the General in Chief, the different corps expect to be again reviewed about the 15th or 20th of October, which it is said will be the signal of their departure. The entire liberation of the French territory is desired by the inhabitants with an impatience which it would be difficult to pourtray and this highly important event will be due to the Noble Character of Louis the XVIII. and to his anxious solicitations with the Allied Monarch for the affranchisement of a nation which, after so many commotions, and sanguinary and distinctive wars feels at length the beams of that happiness of which she has been so long deprived, already the arrangements are spoken of for giving up to French Garrisons, the Fortresses of Cambrai, Bouchein, Valenciennes, Conde, Lequesnois, Landrecies, Orfit, and others which will be restored with their Artillery, Magazines, &c in the same state as when taken possession of, and which was described by duplicate inventories signed by Commissioners appointed on each side.

CHANGES AT THE MAURITIUS.

We are desired to state from a very respecable source, that the accounts recently made public concerning the dissensions in the civil Government of the Mauritius have been much exaggerated. As the character of General Hall, the present Governor, appears peculiarly called in question, it is become necessary to add, in behalf of that gallant officer, that he has long been extremely active in arranging effectual measures for the complete abolition of the Slave-trade, in which he was strenuously opposed, not only by the merchants and traders immediately interested, but by the leading civil authorities; From the struggle caused by this opposition, and a determination on his part to abolish this inhuman traffic, many measures, appearing at first view somewhat violent and irregular, have certainly been adopted; but until a full statement of all particulars shall arrive, which is very shortly expected, the Public will not suffer any stigma to rest on the character of an excellent functionary, on partial or imperfect evidence.

Lord Castlereagh will leave his seat, North Crays, this day, for Aix-la-Chapelle. Mr. Dykes, the King's Messenger, left town yesterday to make preparations on the road for his Lordship. Mr. Planta will follow him in about ten days.

Reports are circulated relative to the conduct of the Dutch Authorities in the East India Settlements, which we trust will prove to be exaggerations. The same spirit of rancorous hostility to British trade, which has been manifested in the Dutch and Flemish Papers, is said to be carried into practice by the Dutch Government at Batavia, and the other settlements in the East, which his Majesty ceded to the King of the Netherlands by the Treaty of Peace. All the abominations of the ancient Dutch East India system are said to be reviving he natives oppressed—the British trade thwarted b every vexatious obstacle that monopolizing avarice can suggest. The native ships, it is said, are obliged to carry the Dutch flag, and to be provided with Dutch certificates as a passport. The chief complaint as to interference with the British trade is in a matter which we cannot view as unjustifiable on the part of the Dutch—namely, that they send tin and copper to the Bengal market, which injures our mining interest. On what principle are we to complain of a free trade being allowed in these articles? Must the mining interest be protected in the Bengal market at the expense of the consumers, and by fettering the trade! This appears a narrow policy. But the most revolting charge against the Dutch, is that of wanton cruelty against the natives especially of Java. We wish we could say that we believed this charge to be unfounded. The intelligence we have lately received on this subject is of a nature most disadvantageous to the character of the Dutch Authorities in these parts; but we have reason to believe that instructions have been sent by the Government of the Netherlands, which are calculated to put a stop to these abuses.

LONDON-SEPTEMBER 19, 1818.
THE FUNDS.

Price of stocks this day at twelve o'clock.

Bank Stock shut—3 per Cent. Reduced shut—3 per Cent. Consols 74⅝⅞—for Acc. 74⅞⅛ 3½per Cent. shut—4 per Cent. shut. 5 per Ct. Navy 104⅞ 105—India Bonds 72,74 pre. Omnium 4¼ disc.—Exchequer Bills 5 17 prem.

Extracts from the Plymouth and Dock Telegraph,
SEPTEMBER 26.

The Paris papers of Saturday are arrived.

The Duke of Richelieu had his audience of leave on Friday, and was to depart for Aix-la-Chapelle on the evening of the same day.

According to an article from the French frontiers, the levy of the first 40,000 men, for the completion of the French army, was to commence on the 15th inst. It is not mentioned when the second levy to the same amount will take place.

Authentic accounts from Carlsbad state, that Prince Blucher was entirely recovered, and we further observe, that a Berlin article mentions the expected presence of this veteran warrior at a review, which is to take place when the Emperor Alexander arrives in that city.

A few weeks ago the singer Lais had a benefit at the Opera in Paris, on which occasion Talma was announced to play Hamlet, and also that Paul would make his recent y after a short absence. The prices were tripled and all the fashion of Paris crowded to the Theatre; but because Lais had formerly worn the Tricoloured cockade the Duc de Berri ordered his box to be shut, and that none of his Aides-du-camp or household should appear in the Theatre.

The tomb of Dr. Smollet, which is situated on the Banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Pisa, is now so covered with laurel that it can scarcely be seen, and the branches are even bound up to clear the entrance of the doors, so many of his country men having planted slips in honour of departed genius.

Paris papers of Sunday and Monday mention the confinement of two of the Bourbon family to their beds, at the same time the Duchess de Berri and the Duke de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, the Duchess by a miscarriage, and the Duke by a fall received in hunting.—Happily both appear to be out of danger. This is the second time that the Duchess de Berri has disappointed the hope of seeing a Bourbon heir of the throne.

Letters from Cadiz announce the arrival in that city of General O' Donnel, the Count de l'Abisbal, for the purpose of taking the command of the grand expedition destined for South America. It will consist of four ships of the line, six frigates, and from 12 th 15,000 men.—This General is dignified with the pompous title of Viceroy and Captain General of Buenos Ayres, and we may thence form a probable conjecture as to the quarter for which his present expedition is destined. It is again stated from Madrid, that Spain will cede the Floridas to the United States of America.

Nova Scotia papers to the 15th ultimo, have arrived. Halifax was declared a free port by the Proclamation of the Governor on the 13th August. Private letters dated 20th August state, that several American vessels have arrived in consequence, with timber, grain, and flour. The Leander, Sir D. Milne, Forth Dey, Saracen and Grasshopper, were lying at Halifax—A discovery of some ancient coins in Tennessee has given rise to much conjecture in the United States—the Nashrille Whig states that ancient coins were discovered by some labourers who were digging a well on the Banks of the Elk river, and the first in behalf of America has laid claim to civilization at a very distant period, This discovery connected with

the remains of ancient fortifications that are scattered over that part of the country, will give rise to very interesting reflections on the history of this continent. It proves incontestibly that it was at least partially inhabited by a civilized population, at a period prior to the discovery of Columbus, and that this population was of European origin. But it yet remains to be discovered at what time and in what manner they crossed the Atlantic, and what became of them. Were they cut off and extirpated by the natives, or did they gradually mingle with them, and lose all traces of a civilized origin.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We have the pleasure to state the Bon Accord, of Aberdeen has brought dispatches from our North West Expedition the last in all probability, which will be received this year, as our ships were going beyond the track of all the trading and fishing vessels, which till then had accompanied their course. Strange as it may appear, the approach of winter, which begins very early in those high latitudes, seems to have increased, instead of shutting out every hope of success. In a private letter from Capt. Ross, dated August the first, in lat. 75 48 N. long. 61 30 W. he says, I have but a few moments to tell you, that we have now every prospect of success, the ice is clearing away fast, and the wind is at N. E. Our variation observed on the ice 88 13. We have killed a whale, and laid in a stock of blubber for our winter fuel.' The letters received from other persons, under the command, are of the same date, and equally promising. They state that the ice was clearing away, and that their prospect of success was improving. The most extraordinary phenomenon of the variation of the compass had gone on increasing;—it was 88 13. on the ice: we say on the ice, for on board ship, owing to some peculiar influence, not yet ascertained, it was much more. The former letters, of which we have already given extracts, mention that on board ship the variation was at one time 95 degrees, that is, the needle pointed instead of North, to the Southward of West.—This difference between the real variation & the apparent variation on board ship was first observed by Capt. Flinders, but it was supposed to be an accidental peculiarity in his ships: it is now clear that it belongs to all ships, and varies in all, and there would be little doubt that it should be attributed to the influence of the iron about the vessels, except for a curious fact which we understand has been ascertained, namely, that the compasses called insulated compasses; which are placed in boxes of iron, and which are uninfluenced by external iron, when brought near to them, are affected by the ships variation in the same degree as the common compass.—This, which is now called the deviation, has been found to be much greater as the experiments go Northward. This is accounted for from the circumstance of the dip of the needle diminishing what is usually called its polarity, and allowing, it, therefore, to be more easily affected by the local influence of the ship.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—Men have devised a new method for effecting their long wished for and indispensible plan of Parliamentary Reform? It would appear that holding corruption to be the order of the Day, they mean to raise a fund for the purpose of fighting the Borough-mongering faction with their own weapons. For this purpose the metropolis has been placarded with posting bills, inviting all to form themselves into weekly penny associated societies for the furtherance of Parliamentary Reform; and announcing the publication of the plan (price one and half penny) of arrangement for conducting the whole machinery of this association. By associating only 1,200,000 subscribers to a weekly contribution of one penny each, the sum of 260,600*l.* is to be collected yearly. 'Dr. Watson' to be secretary, and Henry Hunt, Esq. to be treasurer.

SEMINOLE INDIANS.

The Chief of the Creek Indians, who arrived in the Semiramis, to represent to our Government the oppressive acts of the American Government, and the losses his tribe has sustained, in consequence of the attachment they had shewed to our troops, during the operations at Orleans, has had a Palavar with a gentleman from the foreign Office, this week. He is to receive what pecuniary aid he may require, and be conveyed back to West Florida in one of our ships.

The name of this Indian Chief is George Perryman; he is the oldest son of Hopoy Mycoby by a black women and therefore not qualified to become his successor, giving place to his next son who was born of a red or Indian woman. Perryman is at present about 35 or 36 years of age and is well known to the Officers who served in Florida, at the close of the late war with America, where he rendered himself extremely useful, by acting as an interpreter between our troops and his countrymen. He also distinguished himself by his capacity for enduring fatigue, which made him peculiarly successful in procuring Cattle and Forage whenever wanted for the use of the Army. He is of Herculenian strength, so much that it was no uncommon feat with him to carry an Officer on his back through the swamp for four or five miles together all the way, up to his middle in water. His tribe are settled on the river Appalochicola. From Pensacola on the approach of General Jackson, he affected his escape to the Havannah, when Sir James Yeo, was induced to give him a passage to England, that he might lay the griavences of his countrymen before our Government.

PUBLIC CAUTION.

"Whereas the town of Manchester has for some time past been greatly disturbed and agitated by the assembling of multitudes of persons engaged in unlawful combinations, who have walked in procession through the public streets.

"And whereas, within the last two days, outrages of a most daring and desperate nature have been committed by the Journeymen, Cotton Spinners and others, who have obstructed the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants in the lawful pursuit of their trade, and have attaked the mills and some of the masters, where their spinners have been at work.

"Now we the undersigned, Magistrates for the Division of Manchester, do declare, that we have with deep regret observed the long continuance of these assemblies and processions of the voluntarily unemployed labourers in the different trades of this District, which we have forborne to interfere with, in the hope that the good sense of the individuals concerned there in would have returned, and that the peace and order of the town would have been restored without resorting to strong legal measures; but inasmuch as forbearance has had the effect only of producing evils of a more dangerous tendency, we feel ourselves bound publicly to pronounce, that the before mentioned Assemblies and Processions are in our judgement illegal, and dangerous to the public peace.

"And, We hereby caution all persons henceforward to abstain from engaging in such proceedings; and we earnestly recommend all persons to remain in their own houses, or at their lawful occupations, and avoid going into any parts of the town where these disorders may prevail.

"And we do further declare our determination to disperse and prevent such unlawful and dangerous Assemblies and Processions as may after this notice appear in the public streets:—and by all lawful means to protect the well-disposed and industrious and to bring to justice such as shall be found offending against the laws.—Witness our hands, this 4th Sept. 1818.

"R WRIGHT, C. W. ETHEISTON,
"W. MARRIOTT, J. NORRIS.

FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

"The goods I next send you must be at an advance of at least five per cent. The Spinners still hold out and are proceeding to acts of violence. The Weavers have given notice, that they intend to turn out on Monday, unless their wages are raised 7s. in the pound; the masters have agreed to raise them 3s. in the pound in addition to what they have already done. The colliers are all out likewise for an advance of wages. We begin to feel rather alarmed."

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

FROM A MANCHESTER PAPER.

MANCHESTER, SEPTEMBER 25.

The reign of disorder is not over. The refactory spinners have, during the last week, proceeded to even greater acts of violence in maltreating the few operative spinners who continued to exert themselves for the maintenance of their families, than they had evinced in the preceding weeks. The industrious have been beset on their way to the mills, and personally injured, and the peace officers, who have been called on for their protection, have been insulted, and, in many instances, personally assailed with stones and other missiles; and to such a length did the outrage extend, that the Magistrates were twice obliged to read the Riot Act, before the tumults could be quelled. Amidst these disorders, there was an evidently organized method. The assailants of the spinners, who are content to work at the present rates, were seceders from other mills than those where the attacked are employed and a crowd of women and children were made the active agents is the attack on the municipality and military, both of whom evinced much praiseworthy forbearance, from the recollection that the infuriated creatures were not aware of the crime they were committing under the direction of the master-spirits who urged them forward.

That something more than mere [illegible] was meditated by the contrivers of the disturbance amongst the working classes of society, becomes every day more and more evident. The "General Meeting of Trades," noticed in our last weeks Paper, where it was resolved, that the combined workpeople of all trades should support each particular trade when the workman employed in it may think proper to demand additional wages, or insist upon any new regulation or concession from their employers, furnishes proof. The turn-out of the colliers, and the threatened turn-out of the weavers (publicly avowed by printed placards in which they insist on an advance of seven shillings in the pound upon their present prices, without any exception of those articles for which, within the last two years, from 30 to 40 per cent. has been advanced to the weaver) are additional proofs of the active agency of an influence pregnant with mischief and ruin.

An increase of income is a tempting bait to every man; and it is not every one who can apply the fable of the goose which laid golden eggs. The consequent operation of monopoly in a corn market is pretty generally understood, and as universally deprecated. Yet much as monopolizers have been blamed for their conduct, we never heard of one who, when he insisted upon having a certain price for the article he possessed, used violence to prevent other persons from supplying the market at a more reasonable rate. If such were his conduct, what would be the general opinion of such a man? Yet such, we are sorry to add, has been the conduct of those persons who will not allow the peaceable progress of the men who are content with their present earnings.

We however, begin to see an opening to more peaceable pursuits by the industrious; for on Saturday last the executive committee of the turn-out Spinners, consisting of five persons, were taken into custody, along with a box of papers, which tend to throw much light upon this most interesting subject; and after a long and patient examination before the Magistrates, assisted by a Learned Counsel, the whole were, on a charge of conspiracy, held in bail of two sureties, in 100*l.* each which not being forthcoming, they were of course, committed till the Quarter Session. Till then, it would be improper to detail the particulars of the charge against them.

This strong, but necessary measure, we hope will not only operate as a salutary check to the ill-advised men who have so long remained out of employment, and who have also prevented so many thousand women and children, whose work depends upon them, from earning a maintenance, will not only induce them to think of the sacrifice they have made and are making but also be a warning to the colliers, who have followed their example, and are now out of employment, and to the weavers whose placard announce their determination to weave no more, except on an indiscriminate advance of 83 per cent. for their work, though the existing disparity of prices paid for weaving different goods, in consequence of a greater or less demand for them in the market, is, in very many instances, much greater than their required advance upon every description, without regard to present price.

LONDON,—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The Queen passed the night of Monday with very little sleep, and that broken and unrefreshing. Sir F. Millman returned from Hindlip between nine and ten o'clock, and he and Sir H. Halford passed the greater part of the night in the anti-chamber. They were however, relieved occasionally by Mr. Brande, apothecary to the household, who for the last three nights has slept at the Palace for that purpose. Every day her Majesty's debility increases. She is now so much reduced, as to be unable to recognize the members of the Royal family without great exertion and explanation. Up to seven o'clock on Tuesday night, not the slightest amendment had taken place, and from her increasing fever, it was feared she would have another bad night. The Prince Regent arrived from Carlton house soon after five o'clock. His Royal Highness did not see her Majesty, as at the time of his arrival she appeared disposed to sleep, and after conversing with the Princesses and Sir H. Halford for about an hour, he returned to town.—*Courier.*

The following is the official bulletin issued yesterday morning:—

'Kew Palace, September 23.

'The Queen has had some good sleep in the night, by which her Majesty appears this morning to be a little refreshed.

(Signed) 'H. HALFORD.
'E. MILLMAN.

PATRIOTIC EMIGRATION.

In consequence of the publicity given to the departure of Mr. HUNT's deaf and dumb brother for New Orleans, the Orator has thought fit to dispel any apprehension which the country might entertain of losing so distinguished and honourable a member as himself, by the following letter:—

"*Gravesend, Friday Evening, Sept.* 18, 1818.

"MR. EDITOR—An evening Paper having informed the public of the fact that my brother and son sailed yesterday morning for America, concludes the article by saying, "Whether the Orator is to follow them or no, we have yet to learn." Now, Sir, permit me through the medium of your Paper to dispel the doubts of the Editor of that Paper, and to tranquillize the agitated nerves of his readers, by informing them that the Orator has no intention of leaving his native country, neither will he flatter them with the most distant hope that he means to withdraw his hostility to the boroughmongers. I am also anxious to contradict a statement which has appeared in the Daily Papers, that Lord COCHRANE's vessel had sailed from the River. As I passed down the River yesterday in the *Amazon* with my son and brother, Mr. [illegible], Lord COCHRANE's vessel safe in the dock at Rotherhithe; and upon inquiry, learned from one of the Officers, that there is no chance of her sailing for some time, as the steam boilers are not yet complete.

"I am, Sir, &c.
"HENRY HUNT."

NAVAL ACTION.

The following is a translation of an official letter from the Captain of the Patriot ship *Lautaro*, to the Supreme Director of Chili, containing the details of the action with the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*:—

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR—In consequence of the death of the brave Captain Don JORGE O'BRIAN, of the Patriot ship *Lautaro*, who fell gloriously fighting against the enemies of Chili on board the *Esmeralda* Spanish frigate, it is my duty to give to your Excellency the following detail:—

"We sailed from Valparaiso on the 26th instant, and stood to the southward till four A. M. on the following day, when we came in sight of the enemy; we immediately prepared for action, and at day-break, about six o'clock, we made towards him, shewing British colours. He hove-to, let us come up, and at the same time we saw the brig *Pezuela* some miles to the northward. At seven we hailed the frigate, and she having answered that she was the *Esmeralda* Spanish frigate, we lowered the British flag and hoisted that of Chili. At the same moment she gave us her leeward broadside, and we answered briskly. Without waiting a moment, our Captain, at the head of his gallant crew, boarded as he had planned; but both ships having again parted at the time of boarding, only twenty-five men could follow him, yet they were sufficient to make the Spaniards strike their flag. I immediately dispatched an officer, with eighteen men

more, to inforce the boarding party, and to insure the possession of the frigate. The brig was making off under a press of sail, but she could not resist our fire, struck her colours, and surrendered. Thinking that there was not a sufficient number of our people on board the *Esmeralda*, and seeing that the boat which I had sent could not reach her, I attempted once more to put myself alongside, but having been so short a time at sea, the necessary discipline had not yet been established, and one half of the crew did not understand the language of the other; many were sea-sick, and instead of being useful, were in our way, so that I could not execute the manœuvre which I desired, to board the *Esmeralda* a second time; I only succeeded in running our bowsprit over her stern. Capt. O'BRIAN having been killed on board her and the ammunition of his people expended, they were obliged to abandon the frigate and to return to the *Lautaro*. I had wished to give her a broadside before I attempted to lay her a second time on board, and kept up a brisk fire with my [illegible], which must have done much execution on the enemy's crew, because her three sternmost ports were knocked into one, her stern entirely demolished, and her cabin on fire. In the mean time, the brig had again hoisted her colours and gave chace to our boat; not willing to sacrifice so many brave people, I have too, to pick them up; I then immediately gave chace to the enemy, and kept up a brisk fire on them; but sailing much better than we did, he soon was out of reach of our shot; we, however continued the chace under a press of sail, until seeing the impossibility of coming up with him, we hove too, in order to repair the damages we had received. I cannot help animadverting on the cowardly conduct of the Spanish frigate as well as of the brig; and I much regret, that by their superior sailing, they have [illegible] from us the triumph which we had expected. Our crew, excepting some individuals not used to the sea, behaved with great bravery, and with a little practice, will be fit for any enterprize. I am much indebted to the captain of the troops, Don JUAN MILLAN, for the intrepidity which he shewed, setting the example to his soldiers; who although not accustomed to naval actions, performed prodigies of valour. At five, P. M., on the same day, we recaptured the brig San Miguel, coming from Chiloe, and bound to Lima, which had lately touched at Talcahuano, having 13 passengers on board, among whom were Don RAFAEL BELTRAN and Don PEDRO NOLASCO CHAPITEA, late Commandants of Santiago, and the Lieutenant Colonel Don MATEO AZAS, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. OSORIO. He is the bearer of news from Talcahuano, which the Governor of this port will communicate to you &c.

"Patriot ship, *Lautaro*, at Valparaiso, 20th April 1818.

(Signed) "JOSE ARGT. TURNER.

"To his Excellency the Supreme Director of the State."

American Extracts.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 7.

The new Constitution of Connecticut was submitted to the consideration of the people of that state on Monday last. The New-Haven Herald of yesterday morning gives the following statement of the votes in that and a few of the neighboring towns, on the question of ratification:—

New Haven, yeas 430, nays 218; East Haven, yeas 75, nays 41; Bramford, yeas 168, nays 151; Hamden, majority for ratification, 116.

From the Richmond (Virg.) Enquirer of the 2d inst.

It is now ascertained that the Executive means to surrender the Spanish posts to the Spanish authorities—Pensacola, unconditionally, into the hands of any agent who may be authorized to receive it—and St. Marks, into the possession of any Spanish force, which may be competent to keep it out of the hands of the Indians. This course puts an end to those imputations of ambition and stratage m, which have been so eagerly trumpetted forth by the London Courier and other organs of the British Ministry, against the Executive of the United States.

I learn from a gentleman from Washington, that no Spanish agent has yet appeared to receive Pensacola from our troops. This delay has probably arisen from Gov. Massott's being driven to Campeachy by adverse currents, on his way to Havana.

Whatever doubts may exist among our politicians, as to the constitutional power of the President to retain St. Marks provisionally, it may be pleasing to learn that the course of the administration has been acceptable to the ministers of foreign nations at Washington. The French Minister, in particular, who has taken a deep interest in the question, is said to have expressed his perfect satisfaction with the resolution taken by our government.

We certainly are in want of facts to light us to a definitive opinion on this subject.

When Congress meet, every doubt will be removed. We shall have all the facts before us, to permit us to judge of the *past*; and the legislative branch will be in session to regulate the *future*.—If Spain has violated the 9th article of her treaty, Congress have full powers to declare war. If she is unable to rein in the Indians, they will be ready to authorize the President to make a provisional occupation of Florida, or of such parts of it as may be sufficient to control them. Spain ought to understand that the President in surrendering Pensacola, yields it not so much from any respect for her conduct, as from a regard for our constitution; not because she has complied with her treaty, but because he wishes to comply with the character, from which he derives his power. Let it at once be ascertained, that she wants either the will or the ability to comply with her stipulations; that the lives of our citizens are exposed to the mercy of the Indians, it will become the duty of congress to occupy those posts which are essential to our safety. Spain ought to see this in time—she ought immediately to shape her course accordingly—or she will rue the consequences.

I have no doubt that one of the most important topics before the next Congress will be the provisional occupation of Florida. Why cannot she anticipate the measure by an amicable cession on fair and advantageous grounds? The point of honor is now saved to her. We are about to surrender Pensacola; and to rid her of every a pearance of compulsion. If she means to cede Florida, this is the moment to do it with honor. A. B.

[*Mercantile Advertiser.—Oct. 7*

From the Charleston City Gazette, of Sept. 18

"KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 26.

"I now have the satisfaction to enclose you a translation of a Proclamation of Gen. Aury, dated at his Head-Quarters at Providence and St. Catalina, the 10th of July ult. By its coatents you will become informed of the great authorities who have sanctioned him to undertake an enterprise, which, if successful, will demand the gratitude of suffering humanity, and at a blow decide the fate of all South America, now universally struggling for her unalienable right, that of becoming a free and independent Republic, in spite of the obduracy of imbecile Spain, the scourge of every land; not from the chastisement she inflicts upon the nations of the world by the force of her arms, but from her consummate superstition, bigotry, ignorance, and consequently unheeded despotism and barbarity towards the unhappy few who are doomed to breathe the pestilential air of her curtailed domain. The aforesaid Proclamation I have received from St-Catalina. By the man of war which I daily expect will arrive here from Porto Bello and Charges, I hope to obtain interesting news from the Pacific—of all which I will make you acquainted by first occasion."

PROCLAMATION.

Luis Aury, Commander in Chief of the forces that have opened their campaign upon New Granada, in the name of the confederated Republics of Buenos Ayres and Chili.

To Emigrants in Foreign Countries.

Fellow-Citizens—The majestic and powerful United States of Buenos Ayres and Chili, desirous to co-operate, so far as lies in their power, in the emancipation of their enslaved brethren, have commissioned me to fulfil this noble enterprise upon New Granada—blessed be Heaven that has inspired such magnanimous sentiments; and may the union and discreet conduct of those governments form the polar star of our future hopes.

Friends in Pilgrimage, and without a Country!—I direct myself to you, apprizing you of the liberal and philanthropic efforts of the two Republics, who loan us their credit, and all that influence acquired during their passed and recent achievments; at once, I entreat you, among the valiant legions at my command, employed in this great and portentions work. Hasten without delay to enlist yourselves under the protection of these sacred standards, the terror of tyrants both on sea and land. If the glory of our beloved country, and personal interests, impose upon as the unequivocal obligation of persecuting our implacable enemies, the cries of afflicted humanity demand our aid to terminate the age of barbarism that hangs suspended over innocence. Men born to be free, daily make fruitless attempts to recover the inestimable privileges which they lost in 1815; and destitute of Naval protection and warlike munitions, only encounter death as the reward of their heroic exertions—& the guarantee of the august Republics, our protectors has supplied us with the necessary elements to realize the plan we propose.

Compatriots!—May a noble enthusiasm animate you all, and may every thing tend to attain the independence and precious liberties which we contend for, or a death honourable to the Sons of Columbia.

Brave Strangers!—Who, by your political sentiments, or from other motives have entered the torrid zone, adorned with the virtues peculiar to the man of honour—flock brethren to our standards, come to enjoy both that civil and religious liberty, which the fanaticism and cruelty of despots extorted from you. I ensure you the gratitude of my compatriots, with whom connected, in sweet intercourse, we shall partake of all the advantages which our delightful and rich soil promises.

To the Commanders of the Mexican vessels of war still cruising in these seas, and as yet have not arrived in this port! I deem it sufficient to address you this Circular, to invigorate your zeal for the cause you have espoused, and the subordination you owe me; and which, from respect, requires your speedy reconcentration in this point: but if there be any one amongst you, who, influenced by vile interest, should wish to depart from this duty, of which anew I acquaint you, in conformity to the pleasures of the Supreme Authorities I represent, be it known to you, that the most rigorous measures will be adopted against those who should not have presented themselves in this island, within the precise term of 2 months.

Liberty! Independence! or Death!

At my head-quarters in the island of Providence and St. Catalina, the 10th day of July 1813—9th.

(Signed) LUIS AURY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

A strong blow-up of the violaters of the neutral laws of the U. S. has been made in Baltimore; among which, with shame it is spoken, some "respectable merchants," and men high in office, are implicated. One of these no less than a Sheriff, on being particularly exposed, has threatened under his proper signature, to "*let the cat, claws and all, out of the bag.*" In the mean time, the Portuguese Consul-General, under the Ægis of our laws, has pounced on a number of these plunderers, and held them to bail in half a million of dollars, to answer the demand of Justice. One of the disgraceful facts, connected with this iniquity, is, that 16 privateers sailing under the flag of one *Artigas*, have been fitted out at Baltimore, and the other American ports. The *quidnunc* may now account for the numerous and violent publications in favor of Artigas, & *Censor*-ing the friendly government of the Brazils, in the Baltimore papers.

BOSTON, September 30.

ARBUTHNOT AND AMBRISTER.

The execution of these men in Florida, has excited much remark in the English journals; but we have seen nothing in them so violent as has appeared in the Georgia, and other democratic American papers, on the subject. All the extenuations and explanations of the procedure which have appeared in the National Intelligencer, are copied into the Courier, accompanied with its usual bold remarks. Several letters from Mr. ARBUTHNOT to men of office in England relative to the continued encroachment of the whites on the land of the Indians, have been published. It is asserted, in addition, that Mr. A. was an agent of the Indians, duly accredited by them; and his correspondence with Mr. BAGOT, and the British and Spanish Governors (which was one charge against him) was confined to the subject of the lands guaranteed to the Indians by the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent.—The stock-jobbers, and opposition papers, as usual, did not let the event pass unimproved, to excite a momentary alarm, and agitate the nation with the prospect of a serious rupture between the United States and England. But the Courier, in answer, merely remarks, that the fate of these men would become a subject of strict inquiry and investigation by government; and recommends the suspension of public opinion on it, until the facts and explanations are officially developed.

The Nassau, N. Providence, papers contain a memorial of *James Ambrister*, of that Island, to the Governor of the Bahamas, on the untimely end of his son—He represents, that his son (Robert Chrystie Ambrister, who was executed) was born at Nassau, in 1797; had served four years as a midshipman, & some time as acting Lieutenant, under Ad. Cochrane, on the American coast, and under Major Nichols, in the Floridas; that on the restoration of peace, he returned to his family; and, when taken, tried and executed, was on a family visit to the Floridas;—and that without being able to conjecture what offence his son may have committed within his Catholic Majesty's dominions, which should subject his life to forfeiture, he represents that the principal witness against him, was "an infamous person of the name of Cook, a vendue-master's clerk, who quitted the Bahamas for having robbed his master, and who, when he was taken as a witness, was imprisoned in St. Marks, for robbing Mr. Arbuthnot, who was executed with Ambrister."—He prays the Governor to lay the statements of the case before the British Government, that the facts may be ascertained, and the memory of his son be redeemed from all just imputation of dishonor; and the British character also "from those fabricated tales and foul aspersions with which the public ear is abused, particularly in the U. S. in full justification of the above sanguinary measures of their present military commanders."

[*Connecticut Mirror,—October 5.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

Man, proud man, drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As fiends make angels weep!

In the Daily Advertiser of Thursday last, we published a paragraph from the New York Columbian, stating that the "trials of Arbuthnot and Ambristir, are said to develope matter of great interest to the public, AND COMPLETELY TO JUSTIFY THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT." *The proceedings, however, we are also informed,* WILL NOT PROBABLY BE MADE PUBLIC; *before the meeting of Congress, as they are said to be of a nature to forbid their previous disclosure.*

Politically speaking, it is probably one of the greatest misfortunes which the American people are fated to suffer, that so much mystery has for years attended the actions and measures of the government, particularly as it regards our military operations. There is no country on earth, where the rights of the people are apparently more secure from the encroachments of despotic usurpation; or where the duties of both rulers & ruled--of executive & subordinate officers, are more clearly marked and defined, than in the United States. And yet, for reasons which have hitherto proved inexplicable, acts of daring tyranny and usurpation, which in other countries would have brought the heads of the perpetrators to the block, have not only been frequently committed by officers in subordinate stations, but they have been as frequently excused, passed over in silence, or submitted to with a tameness as disgraceful to our national character, as it is unworthy of a brave, high-minded, and spirited people.

In proof of what we have here asserted, we might, if we had room and leisure, enumerate instances and particulars which would swell this article to an inordinate length. It will, however, be sufficient for our present purpose, to refer the recollections of our readers back to the bloody expedition of General Harrison, at Tippecanoe, and then come down to the more recent military career of General Jackson. Harrison, without authority, led a small but gallant army into the wilderness; waged war without authority; and sacrificed the most of his men, without cause, and as far as the public know, without object. And yet for a high handed, bloody act like this, was he never called to an account. Attempts were several times made in Congress, to institute an inquiry into the dreadful affair, but without success. And to this day, the whole transaction remains profoundly wrapped in mystery.

With respect to the conduct of General Jackson, the events of his military life must be fresh in the recollection of all. It is well known that in all his actions, the impetus which has kept him in motion, is an ambition to which the laws of our country, or the orders of his superiors, afford not the slightest barrier. By some, he has been styled "*the hero of the west.*" It is not our intention to question his personal courage or bravery; but with due deference to the opinions of his idolizers, we must beg leave to remark, that with the exception of his fortuitous success at New-Orleans, we know of no event of his military career, characteristic of the soldier of genius, or the able and skilful general. He has vanquished a few hundred Indians at different times, it is true; and twice he has invaded and captured *the defenceless town of Pensacola*!——But we are straying from the object we had in view when we commenced this article. Our intention was to notice the paragraph from the Columbian, and to call the attention of the public to certain facts and views connected with his late invasion of Pensacola, and the military executions in Florida, which it is desirable every citizen should understand.

The paragraph from the Columbian is but one of a number of the kind which have been sent forth within a few months, to lull the people to sleep—to induce them to believe all is right, and thus to check inquiry. But this effect shall be counteracted. "The trials of Arbuthnot and Ambristir develope matter which completely justifies the sentence of the court." So says the Columbian. In reply to this, we now call the serious attention of the public to the following facts.

Arbuthnot, it was said at the time, was executed as a *spy*. On *this* charge, the court expressly acquitted him.

But what shall we say of the fate of Ambrister. This unfortunate man was shot in direct opposition to the sentence of the court! It is true, that in the first instance, the court, passed sentence of death upon him. But this sentence was rescinded by the court, before the proceedings were laid before the General, and the punishment was changed to whipping and imprisonment. General Jackson, however, in the plenitude of his sovereignty, dashed his pen across this sentence, and ordered his victim to instant execution!!!

But even had the court condemned this man to suffer death, Gen. Jackson would have had no right to order his execution, or that of Arbuthnot. For it is expressly provided in one of the articles of war, that no sentence of a general court martial, extending to the loss of life, shall in time of peace be carried *into execution, until the whole* proceedings shall have been submitted to the President of the United States, for his orders in the case. Thus does Gen. Jackson stand *doubly guilty*.

These facts are taken from an article which appeared in the N. York Evening Post of the 10th ult. from the pen of a gentleman possessing the honor, confidence, and love of the nation, and shown to the writer of this. Let no one ascribe the appearance of these facts at this time to sinister motives, or to enmity to General Jackson. The writer of this would not obtrude a single line from his brain, to which he is entitled by his services, were it in his power. But he feels desirous that the people should know the real character of this object of democratic idolatry, who usurps the powers of the whole government and dashes defiance in the teeth of the cabinet.

One word more, and we have done. The President has declared him guilty of a disobedience to his orders, and yet he is not arrested; And to this the fact may be added, that General Jackson has left positive instructions with the officer commanding in Florida, not to yield the Spanish posts to any authority whatever, not even to the orders of the President of the United States, without giving him, (Gen. J.)——days previous notice!

J. O. Z.

NEW FLAG OF THE U. STATES.

On Thursday the new flag of the United States was displayed at the navy yard, and on board the national ships of war in this harbour. The "star-spangled banner" was saluted by each vessel, by direction of the navy department. Similar honors are to be paid, on its being hoisted at all the stations.—*Bost Cent.*

From the information of well-informed persons on the Continent, supposed to be intimately acquainted with the nature of the business intended to be discussed in the approaching Congress of Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, it appears certain that the latter have already began to feel the insurmountable obstacle of a mediation between Spain and the Independent States of South America, under existing circumstances, which will deter them from entering on the question in a formal manner; but if, through the urgent & clamourous remonstrances of the Spanish Government, the question is forced on their attention, it is expected their ultimate determinations will be purely pacific, accompanied by no threats, but only urged in the way of advice and recommendation.

Abominable Traffic.—"The slave market appears to be very brisk—constant demand and high prices, notwithstanding the arrival lately of 35 in the brig Mary Ann, 33 in the sloop Thorn, 97 in the ship Virgin, 19 in the schooner Lea, 17 in the schooner Fame, 31 in the brig Venus, 38 in the Franklin, 37 in the schooner Humming Bird, all from the States; 159 in the brig Joseph, from Africa.

"We are, however, much indebted to the enterprising and successful exertions of Mr. Charles Morgan, for the copiousness of the present supply, which with the aid of three or four hundred that have been seized by General Jackson's Officers at Mobile, will probably suffice for the next crop.

"Jeremy Negroes seem particularly adapted for this market, especially those who bear the mark of Judge Vanwickle. As it is understood that they afford the best opportunity for speculation, we have a right to calculate on large importations in future, from the success which attends the trade.

"Just arrived and thirty-three negroes were offered for sale at the Sheriff's Office at New Orleans on the 20th July, for ready cash."—(*From the New Orleans Chronicle of July* 14)

Selections,

A CHINESE MYTHOLOGICAL WRITER'S ACCOUNT OF CHRIST.

To the Editor,

SIR,

"The extreme western nations say, that at the distance of nine-seven thousand LEE from China, a journey of about three years, commences the border of See-keang. In this country, there was formerly a virgin named Ma-le-a. In the first year of Yuen-chue, in the Dynasty Han, a celestial god* named Kea-pe-gih-lih, respectfully reported to her, saying "Thien-chu, the Lord of Heaven, has selected thee to be his mother." Having finished his discourse, she actually conceived, and afterwards bore a son; the mother filled with joy and reverence, wrapped him in a common cloth, and placed him in a horse's manger. A flock of celestial gods sang and rejoiced in the void space, (i. e. the firmament.) Forty days after, his mother presented him to the Holy Teacher, Pa-tu-leh, and named him Yay-soo. When twelve years of age, he followed his mother to worship in the Holy Palace. Returning home, they lost each other. The mother's heart was bitterly pained. After three day's search, coming into the Palace, she saw Yay-soo sitting on an honorable seat, conversing with aged and learned Doctors, about the works and doctrines of the Lord of Heaven. Seeing his mother, he was glad, returned with her, and served her with the utmost filial reverence. When thirty years of age, he left his mother and teacher, and travelling to the country of Yu-teh-a, taught men to do good. The sacred miracles which he wrought, were very numerous. The chief families, and those in office, in that country, being proud and wicked in the extreme, envied him for the multitude of those who joined themselves to him; and planned to slay him. Among the twelve adisciples of Yay-soo, there was a covetous one whose name was Yu-ăh-sze. Aware of the, wish of the greater part of his countrymen, and, seizing on a proffered gain, he led forth a multitude at midnight, who taking [Yay-soo,] bound and carried him before A-năh-ze, in the Court House of Pe-lah-to. Rudely stripping off his garments, they tied him to a stone-pillar, inflicting on him upwards of five thousand and four hundred stripes, until his whole body was torn and mangled; and still he was silent, and like a lamb, remonstrated not. The wicked rabble, taking a cap made of piercing thorns, pressed it forcibly down on his temples. They hung a vile red cloak on his body, and hypocritically did reverence to him as a king. They made a very large and heavy machine of wood, resembling the character shih (ten) which they compelled him to bear on his shoulders. The whole way it sorely pressed him down, so that he moved and fell alternately. His hands and feet were nailed to the wood; and, being thirsty a sour and worm-wood drink was given him. When he died, the heavens were darkened,---the earth shook---the rocks, striking against each other, were broken into small pieces. He was then thirty-three years. On the third day after his death, he again returned to life; and his body was splendid and beautiful. He appeared first to his mother, in order to remove her sorrow. Forty days after, when about to ascend to heaven, he commanded his disciples, in all a hundred and two, to separate, and go every where under heaven, to teach, and administer a sacred water, to wash away the sins of those who should join their sect. Having finished his commands, a flock of ancient holy ones followed him up to the celestial Kingdom. Ten days after, a celestial god descended to receive his mother, who also ascended up on high. Being set above the nine orders, * she became the Empress of Heaven and Earth, and the protectress of human beings. The multitude of the disciples, spread abroad, and went about teaching and renovating men."

* Or less literally, "an Angel."

NOVEMBER, 1818.

PROPOSAL TO DESTROY THE GODS.

Mr. Editor,

I have before noticed to you, the concern which has been felt in Peking, by His Majesty and his Ministers, in consequence of the drought existing this season. The persons in the country, who have the privilege of writing to the Sovereign, have many of them, poured in their opinions and advices. Some recommending one alteration in the details of Government, and others another alteration, for the purpose of removing the evils which it is acknowledged do exist. His Majesty, however, is displeased with these various proposed alterations, and commands that no more be sent to him; for, frequent changes (he says,) are unbecoming the dignity of Government.

One person in Shan-tung sent a sealed paper to the Emperor, and amongst other advices recommended that, a deputation composed of some Kings, the late Premier Sung-ajin, and others, should be sent round the Empire to inquire into grievances; and as to the drought he suggested, that in as much as the Emperor himself had condescended to supplicate rain, if it should not come speedily, the idol gods of the Temples where His Majesty worshipped, should be broken to pieces. However, the Imperial Council is of a different opinion from this Shan-tung writer, and it has decided, that he should be escorted to the River Amour, or as the Chinese call it, the Black Dragon River, on the Russian frontiers, and on arriving here, be delivered to the soldiery as a slave destined to bitter toil.

We have all heard of some christians so called, hugging the images of their Celestial Saints, St. Anthony and others. They feed upon ashes! a deceived heart hath turned them aside; so that they are unable to say, "Is there not a lie in my right hand!" and fling from them at once their dumb idols, and their delusion.

SONNET.

PATH TO VIRTUE.—By G. J. HUNT.

Now twilight still, had sought its deepest shade,
And dews ambrosial kiss'd the honied glade;
A distant peal the drowsy curfew rung.
While dusky eve her starry curtain hung;
The minstrel wild, with witching art.
Now tunes this happy lay,
Oh! let me ask my erring heart
"What good I've done to day?"

See purple morn, with all its beauties, rise,
While sol has ting'd with gold the dappled skies;
Once more the minstrel strikes the trembling lyre,
With joyful breast, and renovated fire;
Still faithful to my virtuous part,
My dues to heaven I pay,
And then I ask my erring heart,
"What good I'll do to-day?"

SEASON 1818–19.

EAST INDIA SHIPS, with their MANAGING OWNERS, COMMANDERS, &c.

Rot.	Ships' Names.	Ton-nage	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	To be afloat.	To sail to Graves-end.	To be in the Downs
4	*Marquis Camden* - - - -	1200	*Bombay and China.*	Ex. of J. P. Larkins, *Esq.* Dec.	Thomas Larkins - - -	1818. 12 *Nov.*	1818. 28 *Nov.*	1819. 3 *Jan.*
5	*Charles Grant* - - - - -	1200		William Moffat, *Esq.* - -	Hugh Scott - - - - - -			
5	*Lowther Castle* - - - - -	1200		John Wordsworth, *Esq.*	Charles Mortlock - - -			
4	*Inglis* - - - - - - - - -	1200		Rich[rdson] Borradaile, *Esq.*	Thomas Borradaile - -			
7	*Essex* - - - - - - - - -	1200		Henry Bonham, *Esq.* - -	Richard Nisbet - - - -			
5	*Bombay* - - - - - - - -	1200	*St. Helena, Bombay and China.*	John Forbes, *Esq.* - - -	Archibald Hamilton - -			
4	*General Harris* - - - - -	1200		James Sims, *Esq.* - - - -	George Welstead - - -			
3	*Vansittart* - - - - - - -	1200		James Mangles, *Esq.* - -	Robert S. Dalrymple -			
1		1300		Messrs. E. & G. Clay - -	John R. Francklin - -			
3	*General Kyd* - - - - - -	1200	*Madras and China.*	James Walker, *Esq.* - -	Alexander Nairne - -	12 *Dec.*	27 *Dec.*	2 *Feb.*
2	*Waterloo* - - - - - - - -	1325		(*Company's Ship*) - - -	Richard Alsager - - -			
4	*Atlas* - - - - - - - - -	1200	*Bengal and China.*	John Staniforth, *Esq.* - -	Charles Otway Mayne.			
7	*Streatham* - - - - - - -	819		Rich[rdson] Borradaile, *Esq.*	Thomas Haviside - - -			
5	*Rose* - - - - - - - - - -	955	*Madras and Bengal.*	Stuart Donaldson, *Esq.* -	Thomas Mac Taggart -	1819. 25 *Jan.*	1819. 9 *Feb.*	17 *Mar.*
3	*Minerva* - - - - - - - -	976		Kennard Smith, *Esq.* - -	George Richardson - -			
6	*Carnatic* - - - - - - - -	820		William Agnew, *Esq.* - -	John Blanshard - - - -	23 *Feb.*	11 *Mar.*	16 *Apr.*
6	*Thomas Grenville* - - - -	886		(*Company's Ship*) - - -	William Manning - - -			
4	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	*Bengal.*	Milliken Craig, *Esq.* - -	Charles Besly Gribble	25 *Mar.*	10 *April*	16 *May*
4	*Marquis Wellington* - - -	961		Henry Bonham, *Esq.* - -	John Wood - - - - - -			
1		1300		Exrs. of P. Rolland, *Esq.* Dec.	Alexander Lindsay - -			
4	*Bridgewater* - - - - - -	1200		James Sims, *Esq.* - - - -	Philip Hughes - - - -			
3	*Herefordshire* - - - - - -	1200		John Card, *Esq.* - - - -	John Money - - - - -			
3	*Warren Hastings* - - - -	1200		William Sims, *Esq.* - - -	Richard Rawes - - - -			
7	*William Pitt* - - - - - -	820		Henry Bonham, *Esq.* - -	Charles Graham - - -			
7	*Lord Castlereagh* - - - -	812		Henry Bonham, *Esq.* - -	William Younghusband			

There is one more Bombay and China Ship to be taken up—the appointment is in the gift of Mr. Elphinstone, but to whom it will be given is not yet determined.

10th September, 1818.

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